

MONDAY JULY 11 1983

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20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

It's my party

In the first of a series, Peter Shore, would-be Labour leader, tells of the Labour Party he would like to see

Open invitation

In the Times Guide to the British Open, John Hennessy gives an expert view of the course, the holes and the players

Fancy dress

Suzi Menkes takes a look at the fashionable side of a masquerade ball and the animal appeal of leopard skin

House warming

Computer Horizons reports on how soon it will be possible to work from your living room and how a British whiz-kid is taking on the Japanese

No picnic

Stephen Taylor on the people of Matabeleland caught between the Government, the Army and the guerrillas

Chile jails leader of opposition

The president and two other leaders of Chile's largest opposition party, the Christian Democrats, have been jailed on suspicion of organizing a protest against the military regime.

Scores of party activists shouted "Liberty, liberty" in the Supreme Court building as the three were led to an armoured van

Page 5

US action on interest rates

The US Federal Reserve Board is expected to act today to raise interest rates, thus intensifying its clash with President Reagan over monetary policy

Page 15

Nurses angry

Anger is mounting among nurses over poor and insecure hostels with few basic facilities. But, as the health service contemplates fresh cuts, they see little sign of improvement

Page 3

FINANCIAL TIMES

Renewed attempts will be made today by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service to break the deadlock in the dispute at the Financial Times which has prevented publication for nearly six weeks

Time problem

A United Nations attempt to piece together an agreement on Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is being held up because the Russians have yet to agree on a time frame

Page 4

Divorce toll

The divorce rate in the Soviet Union has reached almost a million a year, a sociologist reports in Pravda. He gives a warning that marriage is in danger of dying out

Page 4

War casualties

World Wildlife Fund surveys have found that large numbers of sea creatures and birds have died in the Gulf since Iranian offshore wells began spilling oil in February

Page 4

Trade talks

The growing rift between the United States and Europe over steel imports is expected to dominate discussions between leading trading nations when their ministers meet at Leeds Castle, Kent, this week

Page 15

Tour leader

Sean Kelly yesterday became the first Irish cyclist for 20 years to take the overall lead in the Tour de France. Another Irishman, Stephen Roche, took the white jersey as best newcomer

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Leader page 11

Letters: On death penalty, from Sir Arthur Peterson, and others; divorce, from Mr J. Eckelar and others

Leading articles: Iran-Iraq war; Remarriage of divorcees; Chad

Features, pages 8,9,10

Teddy Taylor MP puts the case for capital punishment - and Anne Sofie reflects on its effect on Tory freedom of thought; Bernard Levin at the unions' graveside; finding a successor to Hastings Banda; Spectrum: the return of Omar Sharif; Modern Times: a horse, a horse...

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Bishop of Bradford; Mr Keith Wickenden

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Battle in Cabinet likely as Lawson plans more cuts

By Philip Webster, Political reporter

A serious confrontation in Cabinet later this month between Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and ministers in charge of spending departments appears inevitable after the disclosure that a downward revision of the published public expenditure target for 1984-85 is in prospect.

The Cabinet is likely to be told that cuts to take public expenditure below the levels planned for next year are essential if its strategy of lower taxes and lower interest rates is to be maintained.

Mr Lawson last week introduced an emergency £1,000 million package of spending and unspecified state asset sales in an attempt to put this year's expenditure plans back on course. The speed at which he conducted the operation has angered some of his colleagues.

The opening bids from the spending departments for 1984-85 are expected to be some £5,000m over the £126,400m envisaged in the February White Paper on public expenditure. However, it has now emerged that Mr Lawson may be seeking a reduction in that February projection.

Strong opposition is certain when the Cabinet has its first meeting on the annual review of advance public spending plans, known as PESC, before the summer recess, probably on Thursday, July 21, when the global totals for the next three years will be discussed.

Mr Heseltine, in particular, was said by MPs to be angry at not being told about Mr Lawson's plans before he published his defence White Paper. He is determined to fight his department's corner against any Treasury suggestion that the commitment to increase

defence spending by 3 per cent a year should be shelved.

After the Cabinet has agreed a broad approach to spending next year, the detailed argument will begin with a series of "bilateral" meetings during the summer and autumn between the individual spending ministers and Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

Even before it became apparent that Mr Lawson might want to revise the overall total, the talks had promised to be tough. Quite apart from the battle over the 1984-85 spending target, MPs are still expecting further "readjustments" this summer.

Although Mr Lawson is said to regard last week's corrective measures as "adequate", the Treasury figures apparently show public borrowing at some £3,000m above the Budget figure of £8,200m.

There are growing signs of anxiety among the Conservative "wets" at the prospect of further cuts. Although there was no coordination of effort, a large number of Tory MPs spoke during the Queen's Speech debate about the need for the Government to make the reduction of unemployment a higher priority even than the reduction of inflation.

Mr Lawson's remark on television last weekend that a cut in the real value of unemployment benefit has not been ruled out led to immediate protests from some MPs

Prior could sway vote on hanging for terrorists

By Philip Webster, Political reporter

A narrow majority against the reintroduction of capital punishment is still expected in Wednesday's Commons debate by supporters and opponents of a return to the death penalty.

The strong opposition voiced by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, at the weekend to hanging for terrorist murder, one of the categories on which MPs will be voting separately, could have an important influence on the outcome of that vote, MPs believe. But Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is expected to reaffirm his personal support for restoration for terrorist offences.

The amendment calling for the death penalty for murders committed as acts of terrorism, along with another relating to murder by "shooting or causing an explosion", were thought by MPs to have a better chance of succeeding than the general motion and amendments referring to other categories.

But, it was felt yesterday, the powerful appeal of Mr Prior, who would have to exercise in Northern Ireland the same functions as the Home Secretary in England and Wales in

would serve not as a deterrent against hanging should be granted, could sway some of the uncommitted MPs, thought to number about 20.

Mr Prior, who had told the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of his intention to speak out, said that his judgment was that the return of capital punishment would make it more difficult to bring terrorists to justice, strengthen their support and destabilise society in the province.

"I believe that executions of terrorists in Northern Ireland considerably reduce the risk of further terrorist attacks," he said.

"I appreciate that the Police Federation take a different view, but I must be swayed by the assessment of those with command responsibilities. Senior officers believe that if those possessing information about a terrorist crime knew the consequence of passing it to the police was likely to involve the execution of the terrorist

offences.

He said that the dissident movement had been created with Syrian and Libyan support. "Without Syrian support, this problem would not exist".

"Inside any party there are constructive differences and requests for improvement, but you cannot use arms to formulate requests," he added.

In Tunis, Palestinian sources said that Mr Kaddoumi would arrive in Moscow today and have talks with Mr Andrei Cronychev, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, said that Mr Kaddoumi and Mr Abu Mazen and Mr Yasser Arafat, both PLO executive committee members, would discuss recent events on the Palestinian scene and "American aggression" against the PLO.

Mr Arafat is seeking Soviet backing.

Continued on back page, col 1

Defecting Pole swims to freedom from yacht

Kalmor, Sweden (AP) A Polish engineer made a dramatic defection yesterday by jumping overboard from a yacht passing through the Strait of Kalmor on Sweden's east coast, the police reported. The Pole and Swedish witnesses said he was shot at from the yacht as he swam ashore.

Police would not confirm the shooting but said the defector took place at Revs Udgård, about 10 miles north of Kalmor. The Pole was helped ashore by Swedish witnesses.

Eye witnesses said they heard what sounded like shots from a pistol or starting gun from the yacht, and the defector told a radio reporter: "The captain shot at me when I swam to Sweden." He jumped overboard when the yacht passed the narrowest part of the channel and was only about 50 yds from the shore.

The man, whose age was not given but who seemed to be in his thirties, said he was an electro-engineer who was unable to get a job in Poland because he was a member of Solidarity. He said he left his wife in Poland and sought political asylum in Sweden.

He had apparently planned his escape thoroughly. He joined a yachting society and boarded the yacht which left the Gdańsk area on July 5 for a pleasure trip to Swedish waters with a five-man crew. They had no permit to visit Sweden, but the engineer, secretly, carried his passport.

Raising this amount of money so quickly owes much to backing for their efforts provided by the Bank of England. This is interpreted in the City as indicating that the Prime Minister is strongly opposed to any further increase in the mortgage rate or any lengthening of mortgage queues.

The Bank has discreetly impressed on the City the need for it to provide societies with funds to help them meet their commitments.

The success of these money-raising efforts is sure to lead to other societies seeking funds in this market, and if the funds continue to be available at present rates of interest - under 10 per cent last week - they could raise enough between them to satisfy money demand without having further to raise rates to depositors.

The success of the societies in

covering the country's main

opinion seemed to be running strongly in favour of rejecting what is in effect a five-year

contract. However, when it became clear that the employers, with many companies facing hard times, would go no further, leaders of the federation persuaded individual unions to accept.

What was at stake was a unique peace-above-everything agreement between the two sides of industry that has lasted since 1937. A recent opinion



Sinn Fein supporters march past Lord Mountbatten's former holiday home yesterday.

Arafat gets invitation to Moscow for talks

From David Bonavia and Richard Hughes, Hongkong

Tomorrow's Anglo-Chinese talks in Peking on Hongkong

will get off to a tricky start following China's slap on the wrist to Sir Edward Youde, the governor of Hongkong, for saying that he represented the British-ruled territory.

Sir Edward's remark was made in answer to a question at a press conference, and seems to have been a tactical slip. Both Sir Edward and the Foreign Office are well aware that China's news agency, which represents Peking in Hongkong, and the chief government interpreter, were both given visas before Sir Edward's remark.

This is the first time that a senior Hongkong civil servant has been denied a visa to China on official business. Mr Robert McLaren, Hongkong's political adviser, and Mr Y. P. Chang, the chief government interpreter, were both given visas before Sir Edward's remark.

The refusal could be used by the British delegation to attack Peking, as Peking would certainly have done if the meeting had been reversed. Some Hongkong leaders are recommending strong and immediate counter-reaction.

Little progress is believed to have been made so far in the talks, which have been in progress in Peking since last year. Peking was offended by the stand taken by Mrs Margaret Thatcher during her visits to Hongkong and Peking last autumn.

Three die in holiday accidents

By Staff Reporters

Three people died in leisure accidents at the weekend as hot weather continued to bring out the crowds.

A boy aged 12, Craig Bennett, of Aberdely, died in hospital yesterday after he fell and hit his head while getting off a ride at a North Wales seaside funfair.

Christopher Seaton, aged eight, was drowned in a boating accident near his home at Holy Loch, Strathclyde on Saturday.

James Manning, aged 18, became entangled in thick weeds while swimming in a reservoir at Cranley, Northants, on Saturday and drowned despite the efforts of his rescuers.

While most of Britain enjoyed one of the hottest days of the year yesterday with temperatures into the 80s, fog and storms hit other parts of the country, including Cornwall, Ireland and South Wales.

Villagers protest at Sands rally

From Richard Ford, Mullaghmore, co Sligo

In a tiny Irish fishing village yesterday 1,500 supporters of the Provisional IRA commemorated Robert Sands, the hunger striker, only yards from where Lord Mountbatten of Burma died in a bomb explosion four years ago.

But as youths dressed in khaki uniform chanted "IRA, IRA, up the IRA" outside the gates leading to Classiebawn Castle, where the Mountbatten family spent their summer holiday, traders and local people in Mullaghmore, co Sligo, showed their anger at the decision to hold the rally in the village.

The organisers stayed away from the beautiful bay, which should have been experiencing its busiest weekend of the holiday season; all shops and hotels closed; no milk or newspapers were brought into the village and, instead of the 5,000 to 10,000 people who would normally have crowded on it, as the rally began.

The organisers also faced some embarrassment when one local independent councillor accused the IRA of fanning the flames of sectarianism and glamourising militarism. This led to slow hand-clapping, pro-IRA chants and shouts of "join your bloodsucker Mountbatten" from an angry crowd, which in the end forced him to abandon his speech.

Four local councillors, the uncle of a man accused of murdering Lord Mountbatten and Mr Owen Carron, formerly MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, defended their right to hold the rally in Mullaghmore, honoured the 10 hunger strikers who died two years ago and called on Britain to get out of Ireland.

One hotel owner said that a coach party of 47 had cancelled their five-day stay. "They can have the village, but they will never come here again. They will never buy another thing here. They are not wanted. Lord Mountbatten gave a lot of employment to people here. We have no quarrel with anyone, but look at the effect it has had on the village when people had forgotten all about it", he said.

In the village, the mothers of Robert Sands and Patsy O'Hara, another hunger striker, sat on a platform, listening to speakers praising their fast to death and defending the struggle against the British Army.

Mr Carron got the loudest cheer when he said that the hunger strikers had been doing what Irishmen had done for 800 years - demanding their freedom.

The rally had been criticized by the Irish Government, leading Fianna Fail politicians, the local Roman Catholic bishop and Unionists politicians.

If control of your business telephone cost is important..

add your name to our list.

Nurses live with fear and squalor in cash-starved hostels

By Richard Dowden

More than 50 nurses living in an NHS hostel at the St Helier Hospital in Carshalton, Surrey, have just one bath and one cooker between them and no fridges.

The nurses, all students, live on the first floor of the five-storey hostel and along with 250 other nurses living there, share just one washing machine.

At night many of the nurses are frightened because two entrances to the hostel supposed to be closed at 10pm are left permanently open with no special security. "Any stranger can come and go as he pleases," one nurse says.

Hostels such as St Helier's are creating increasing dissatisfaction and even anger among thousands of Britain's nurses. But, as the health service contemplates a fresh round of cutbacks, the nurses see little sign of improvement.

At St Helier's, built in the 1930s, two of the five floors have been refurbished. But plans to improve the remainder have been shelved because of past cuts.

One result is that nurses,

especially those working shifts, have difficulty in sleeping because of noise as their colleagues move around in limo-covered rooms and corridors. In some parts paint is peeling badly from the walls. One nurse said it was so depressing that two students she knew had taken drug overdoses because they were so unhappy.

They are ultimately the responsibility of the Health and Safety Executive, but one inspector described them as a "grey area".

Fire precautions are the responsibility of the health authority fire officer. One said: "I really have only an advisory role... some of the buildings are old and have been given dispensation from normal fire precautions."

About 49,000 of Britain's nurses live in hostels. Many are student nurses aged 18 living away from home for the first time, who know no one and have no one to turn to when they arrive. They work long hours, often at night, and are expected to study for examinations during off-duty time.

Since 1981, the health authorities have been encouraged to charge "realistic" rents for accommodation and most nurses pay between £25 and £45 a month. Many had to pay back-dated rent rises earlier this year in the same month in which they got their pay rise. In some cases the rent rise exceeded the pay rise.

There is no national system for running the hostels. Some health authorities leave it to the individual hospitals, others run them directly.

Guidelines for nurses' accommodation laid down in 1964 recommended: "Each person requires a separate bed-sitting room for sleeping, studying, reading, writing etc with washing facilities."

"There should be one bath (or shower) one wc, and one kitchen/utility room for every four to six persons."

Only one hostel visited by *The Times* came up to that standard, ten others visited or telephoned fell short on several counts.

The commonest problems are:

General lack of maintenance. Many of the older hostels are drab, dingy and institutional.

Old-fashioned two-pin electrical sockets. Apart from the dangers of fire, nurses cannot use hair dryers or kettles.

Few telephones, leaving the nurses lonely and isolated.

Lack of security. Many live in fear of prowlers and intruders.

Lack of provision for study.

Few rooms have decks or bookshelves.

Lack of freedom and privacy. Several nurses complained they were treated like children.

Lack of places to store food. Between 20 and 30 nurses frequently have to share a fridge and food can be puffed from it. Many keep food in their rooms, but that brings in ants and cockroaches.

Although the Department has recommended setting up residence committees in the hostels, few have them.

Three case histories are given on the left.

None of the 19 nurses contacted by *The Times* would agree to the use of their names in an article. They all said they were afraid of being victimized or labelled as militant.

Mrs Margaret Mair, the guild's parliamentary and legal secretary, said: "Justice cannot

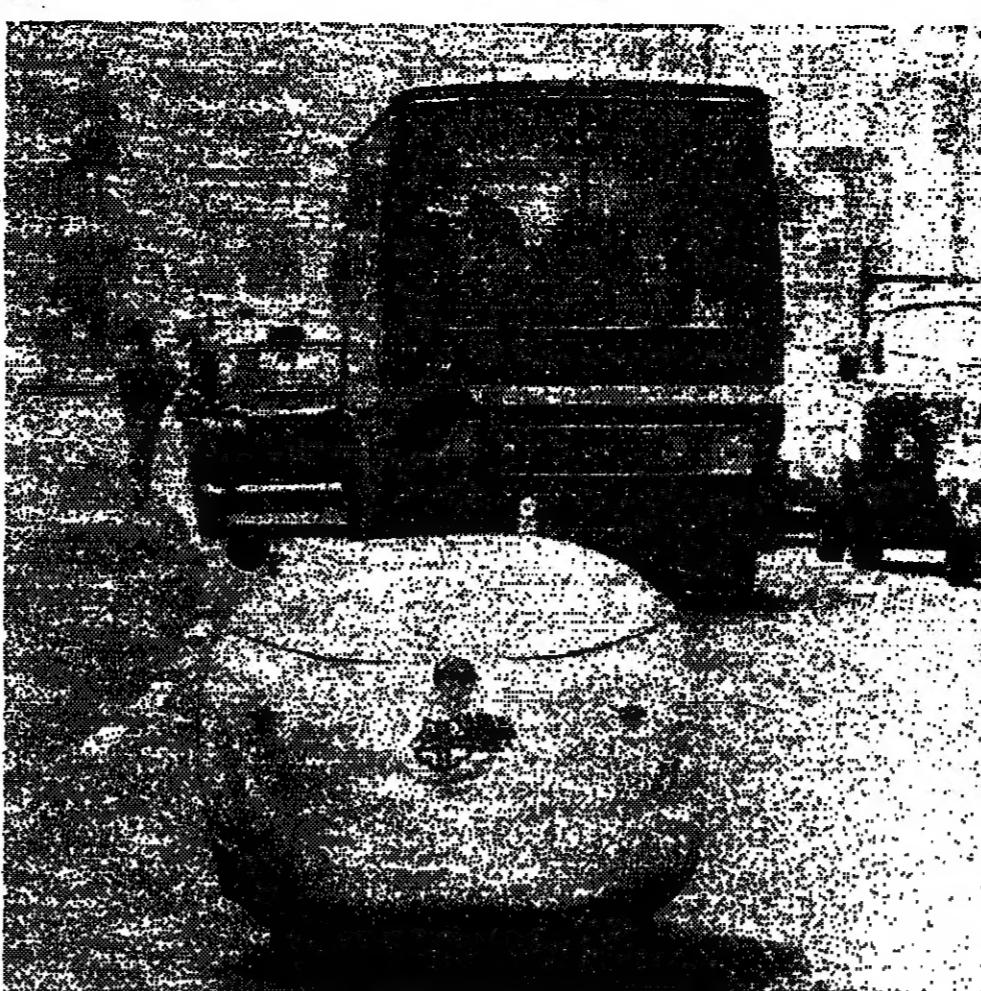
be seen to be done if the public cannot know who is administering it. This is anonymous justice."

The guild's view, as expressed in its letter, was that magistrates "must take the risk attached to anyone in public service".

There was no legal ruling on the matter, Mrs Mair said, but statute law seemed to support disclosure.

The section of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1980, on reporting in committal proceedings where restrictions are not lifted, puts the names of the magistrates at the top of the list.

Mr Peter Lydiate, clerk to the Action justices, said: "It is not the case that we refuse to give



48-legged race: One of a team of 24 students from Imperial College, London, setting off from Charing Cross yesterday in a 18-gear Burrows Windcheetah tricycle to pedal 3,765 miles non-stop around the British coast and into the Guinness Book of Records in 10 days. They hope to raise £10,000 to buy an engine for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

British Open Championship

£8m: A town's hole-in-one

By Ross Davies

Whichever of the world's great golfers carries off the £40,000 top prize in the British Open Championship this week, a number of clear winners have already emerged.

They are the people living within walking distance of the Royal Birkdale course near Southport, Lancashire, who have let their houses to golfers and spectators for the four days of the event. They are netting a minimum of £250 for what the local estate agents Ball & Percival call "a well-appointed semi" to, in one case, £24,000 for a detached property described as "right out of a James Bond film, complete with indoor swimming pool with a sliding floor which converts the area into a ballroom".

The town's hotels are fully booked for the event, the best suites have been for the past four years, since the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews announced where the 1980 Open was to be held.

The club deftly booked up such accommodation as it needed shortly before the announcement was made.

Players such as last year's winner, Tom Watson, and the winner of the United States Open, Larry Nelson, whose achievements exempt them from having to qualify for the

Open, have their accommodation booked for them in this way.

Back at Ball & Percival, Mrs Crabtree took a telephone call from Denver, Colorado. "It is someone booking a property, a two-bedroom semi at, let's say, £400 for the week", she said. For how many visitors? "Oh, just the one."

The owner, she said, was moving out for the duration, but this was not always the case. "Some go on holiday, and some stay with friends or family", she went on.

"There are one or two who will be camping out in tents or caravans at the end of the garden, but that is by arrangement with the visitors, of course."

The £4,000 property had yet to be let, she said, but inquiries were still flooding in and she was working late at the office.

The most expensive booking so far was £2,500 for "a lovely home sleeping six" but the average, usually for a four-bedroom semi is £1,000.

Public's help sought to tackle loan shark menace

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Loan sharks who trap mostly the disadvantaged into a whirlpool of debt and then resort to aggressive methods to ensure repayment got a warning yesterday from Sir Gordon Bonne, Director General of Fair Trading.

Sir Gordon described a favourite gambit by the loan sharks: illegally taking supplementary benefit or family allowance books as security against loans.

At Netherley, Liverpool, where there is a high unemployment rate and a large single-parent population, Miss Charlotte Anderson, the local advice bureau organizer, said she knew of cases where family allowance books had been impounded for as long as 11 years as debtors were trapped into a cycle of debts.

Last year the Netherley bureau handled 7,000 inquiries, half of which related to debts.

The Office of Fair Trading gave an example of one couple who borrowed £50 25 years ago to set up a home. This year, after a series of reloaning arrangements, they still owed £250, including interest.

Real rates of interest being charged by loan sharks can be well over 1,000 per cent when worked out on an annual basis.

Traders dealing in credit of more than £30 a loan must be licensed by the Office. Sir Gordon said public help was needed to prosecute sharks.

Inner-city action 'inadequate'

By Baron Phillips

Property Correspondent

Government attempts to rejuvenate Britain's decaying inner-city areas has achieved only minor successes, Shelter, the National Campaign for the Homeless, claims today.

Schemes, such as home-sharing, shared ownership and building for sale, have had limited impact in inner urban areas, Shelter says. Since the Government launched urban initiatives in 1980 aimed at regenerating home ownership in inner-city areas, sales have totalled only 19,000 compared with 275,000 homes sold under the right-to-buy campaign and 315,000 private sector starts during the same period.

In Shelter's magazine, *Roof*, the organization says that less than 4 per cent of the vacant inner-city land, identified under the 1980 public land register, has been developed by private sector builders. About 108,000 acres of unused or underused land in urban areas have been identified by the Government as having potential for development.

Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, has suggested recently that it is local authorities' refusal to sell that land that is the main reason for such a poor development record.

But the House-Builders Federation has argued over the past year that only about 11 per cent of the land identified in the register is suitable for housing development.

Shelter claims the lack of private sector interest in inner-city sites is a combination of development difficulties and low consumer demand for homes on those sites.

Interest in inner urban land is particularly low in the North of England, Shelter says.

First public hearing on cable TV

By Bill Johnstone

Electronics Correspondent

The first public hearing on cable television, sponsored jointly by two local authorities, will take place today in Sheffield. There will be another in London on July 20.

The hearings are significant since the Government's policy, outlined in the White Paper published in April, minimizes the influence local authorities could have on franchise applications for cable television systems. The Greater London Council and Sheffield council are concerned that their views could be ignored since any cable television network is likely to want to lay cable in council housing estates. The organizers of the joint hearings said the purpose of the meetings were: "To raise questions about cable that had not adequately been dealt with."

Giving verbal evidence today will be representatives of the Post Office Engineering Union, the BBC and the IBA. At the meeting in London submissions will be heard from the National Union of Journalists, British Film Institute and the Association of Broadcasting Staffs among others.

The Government has invited applications for the 12 franchises which it intends to award by November. Applications must be submitted by the end of next month and will be for cable networks connecting about 100,000 homes.

The hearings, which are to be conducted by Mr Michael Ward, chairman of the GLC industry and employment committee and Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield City Council, will be held in Sheffield council chamber and County Hall, London.

Protest over 'nameless' JPs

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Newspaper editors have protested to the Home Office over the growing practice of Magistrates' courts refusing to disclose the names of chairmen or members of the bench in the press.

The latest instance occurred last Thursday, when a clerk at Action Magistrates' Court said the chairman of the bench at the latest instance occurred last Thursday, when a clerk at Action Magistrates' Court said

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Afghanistan puzzle

UN's agreement jigsaw still lacking one vital Soviet piece

From Michael Hamlyn

The jigsaw of an agreement on the withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan which is being laboriously assembled by Senior Diego Cordóvez, the United Nations special representative, is missing one big and wholly crucial piece: the Russians have yet to indicate what sort of schedule they have in mind for withdrawal.

In January, the parties to the talks, Pakistan and the Karmal regime in Afghanistan, agreed that the pull-out of Russian troops, and cessation of "outside interference", would take place at the same time.

In April, the "proximity" talks in Geneva under which the two sides never met - Pakistan does not recognize the Karmal regime - moved rapidly over the ground that an agreement would cover, and let to euphoric statements about the likely success of the talks.

Senior Cordóvez was quoted as saying the agreement was 95 per cent completed and Mr Sabahuddin Yaqub Khan, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, was making distinctly optimistic noises.

So the disappointment after the most recent round of talks in Geneva last month has been correspondingly greater.

It had been expected that some kind of agreement could have been reached on international guarantees for the settlement and for a schedule, but all that was managed was an agreement to consult the refugees about their wishes.

Senior Cordóvez will shortly embark on a shuttle to resolve the method of this consultation, flying between Kabul and

Vikings fail to get their Soviet visa

From Christopher Mosey
Stockholm

The Soviet Union has done something no one and nothing else was ever able to do. It has stopped the Vikings.

A modern re-creation of a Viking ship has been refused permission to enter Soviet territory as part of a planned 5,000-mile voyage to the Black Sea.

The latter-day Vikings - a team of 12 Swedish archaeologists from the Baltic island of Gotland - are now marooned in Poland on Lake Zegrze. From here they were to continue via the River Bug into Russia ... until Soviet officials said "no".

The voyage was undertaken to prove that it was possible for the Vikings more than a thousand years ago to travel great distances by inland waterways, rolling their boats on logs from one river or lake to another to reach their destination.

It started four weeks ago from the Gotland capital, Visby. After crossing the Baltic the little wooden ship sailed gaily up the River Wisa to Lake Zegrze, cheered on by amazed Polish peasants.

The expedition's leader, Professor Erik Nylen, head of the state archive for Gotland, organized the voyage after a Norwegian historian claimed it



was Vikings from the Swedish mainland, not Gotland, that had reached the Black Sea.

"That really made me mad", he said.

Faced with the Soviet Union's refusal, despite a plea from the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences, Professor Nylen now plans to anchor in the Polish town of Drzycina.

The boat will stay there until spring 1984 while its crew returns home by more modern transport. Professor Nylen hopes that by then Soviet attitudes, as well as the ice on the Zegrze, will have thawed.

Peace rally in East Germany draws 100,000

Dresden (AP) - Church leaders declared their support for East German pacifists here yesterday as more than 100,000 people gathered in the biggest Lutheran rally in the country since 1954.

The crowd heard pleas for understanding and reconciliation and against hatred and hostility during the day of speeches by the Right Rev Johannes Hempel, Lutheran Bishop of Saxony, and others.

The church said they would continue supporting young East Germans who refused induction into the armed services, a crime punishable by jail.

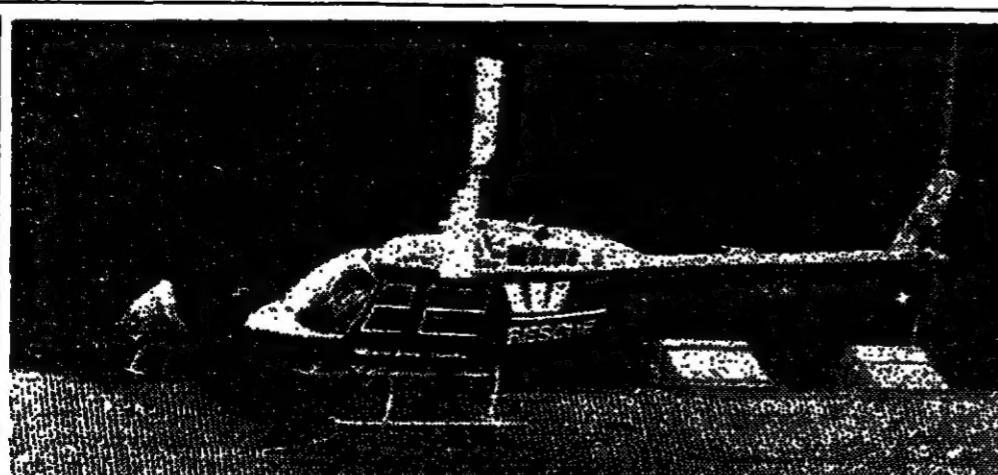
The bishop said Christians must reject the Leninist principle of just and unjust wars in light of today's atomic weapons. The church would never bless weaponry, he said.

The Dresden Church Day was the sixth in a series this year. The rallies conclude next month at Wittenberg, where Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of the palace church in the sixteenth century.

One of the earlier church rallies was at Eisenach, where Luther was born 500 years ago.

Yesterday's rally, several hundred youths crowded the Church of Christ to ask questions of church leaders.

Several of the questions concerned the independent peace movement at Jena and Herr Roland Jahn, who was forcefully expelled last month and now lives in West Berlin. There were also questions about the arrest in June of Herr Luther Rochau, the East German youth deacon.



Rooftop rescue: A helicopter straddles the roof of a cheese factory between Blenheim and Picton in New Zealand's South Island to rescue people trapped by floods.

King Hassan adamant on the Sahara

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

For the sake of national unity King Hassan of Morocco has postponed a general election planned for September until after a referendum on the future of the Western Sahara, due by the end of the year.

King Hassan said that the Polisario guerrillas, who for seven years have fought to make the territory an independent state, should understand that even in the unlikely event of the referendum going in their favour, "nothing will oblige us to offer our Sahara on a plate ... to a group of mercenaries".

This uncompromising royal blast came in a speech of Friday marking King Hassan's fifty-

fourth birthday, just a few hours after the arrival in Morocco of an Organization of African Unity delegation which has come to discuss the means for carrying out the OAU-sponsored referendum.

The Western Sahara has been a diplomatic minefield around the neck of the OAU with the issue paralysing the organization throughout last year because of a bitter split between the continent's "radicals" and "moderates".

The king's hard line, amounting now to a flat refusal to give up the territory in any circumstances, will hardly ease the task of the rest of the formerly Spanish-ruled territory.

But the king's uncompromis-

ing attitude came as no surprise to observers here, many of whom doubt whether he could survive any compromise on the issue, given Morocco's belief that the retention of the territory is a matter of national honour. It is just about the only thing on which all the political parties are agreed.

Within the territory itself the military situation now amounts to a goal-less draw, with the Moroccans in full control of the most densely populated part around the capital. But the Polisario guerrillas roam at will over the arid wastes of most of the rest of the formerly Spanish-

ruled territory.

But the king's uncompromis-

Gulf oil slick threatens survival of wildlife

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

The World Wildlife Fund has recorded abnormally large numbers of dead dugongs, dolphins, turtles, fish, sea snakes and birds in the Gulf - apparently victims of the oil that has flowed unimpeded into the sea since February because of the Iran-Iraq war.

Helicopter surveys along the eastern shores have logged 53 dead dugongs, or sea cows - the rare marine mammals that suckle their young and are generally thought to be the origin of the mermaid myth. It is feared that the entire Gulf

population of dugongs may have perished.

Saudi commercial fishing in the Gulf has been stopped by government decree, paralysing a thriving industry that has produced more than 2,500 tons a year.

The damage is so profound and long-lasting, the WWF says, that it threatens the viability of the Gulf as a habitat for living creatures, among them the winter-migrating birds such as flamingos, plovers, snipe and curlews.

The Gulf is 600 miles long, less than 200 miles wide, and

the average depth is only 115 fms. The three damaged oil wells, one struck accidentally by a ship and the others hit by Iraqi missiles, in Iran's Nowruz offshore field have been spilling about 1,300 barrels of crude oil a day.

The latest indication from the Kuwait regional office of the UN Environment Programme is that after months of negotiation only two of 14 points in a proposed agreement between the Gulf's eight littoral states have been accepted by Iraq and Iran.

The WWF reports spec-

ulation that sealife is being exterminated by high concentrations of toxic hydrogen sulphide from the underwater wells mixing with the seawater, which is then poisonous also to the coral reefs, mangrove swamps and shallows where shrimp and fish breed.

According to one estimate, even if the spills were stopped now, and the most effective measures deployed over three to six months to neutralize or remove the oil, it could take 30 years to restore the marine environment.

The newsletter says that

increasingly the desalinization

plants for Saudi, Arabians, communities such as Al Jubayl and Al Khobar are having to either shut down or curtail their operations. Other plants from Kuwait to Oman, producing nearly a million litres of fresh water daily, are also threatened.

The WWF also mentions a "growing suspicion" that tankers and coastal industries are taking advantage of the Nowruz disaster to cut costs by dumping their petroleum wastes and other toxic by-products straight into the sea.

Leading article, page 11

Israel lets Lebanon take over position

Beirut (Reuter) - The handing over of an Israeli position on the mountains east of Beirut to the Lebanese Army could be a dress rehearsal for a long awaited partial withdrawal by Israeli forces in Lebanon, military sources in the Beirut area said yesterday.

The handover, which was conducted without any fanfare, was fully arranged in advance between the Lebanese and Israeli armies, the sources said.

Lebanese Army units moved to take over an Israeli checkpoint on a mountain road near the town of Monteverde, outside Beirut, hours after the Israelis withdrew a small force of troops and armoured vehicles.

One source, referring to

Israel's plan to withdraw from the Beirut area and from the Beirut-Damascus highway to safer positions in the south, said: "This is an augury for the future".

Plans for a partial withdrawal were prompted by rising casualties from guerrilla attacks on Israeli troops and the stalemate in United States-led efforts to secure a simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces from Lebanon. No date has been set for the withdrawal.

TEL AVIV: The latest wave of violence in the occupied Arab areas this weekend sharpened divisions inside Israel about the Government's policies (Moche Brillant writes).

Critics said that extreme Jewish nationalists who settled amid the Arabs in ancient Hebron had provoked unrest and should be restrained, while settlers and their supporters argued that the resettlement of the Jewish quarter should be accelerated as a defiant answer to Arab terror.

Comrades of Aharon Gross, a Yeshiva student stabbed to death in Hebron on Thursday, recalled yesterday that earlier murders in Hebron in 1981 had resulted in a boost for Jewish settlement.

The Jewish quarter of Hebron, an ancient city sacred to Jews as well as Muslims as the burial place of Hebrew patriarchs, was destroyed in 1929 in an Arab pogrom that took 60 lives.

Mr David Levi, the deputy

Prime Minister, confirmed in a radio interview after the weekly Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem that the Government was completing plans for the reconstruction and resettlement of the quarter, and a few aspects remained to be straightened out.

A political source said the

plans called for settling 500

families there in three years but they did not know when the

period would start.

Earlier yesterday, the Labour

Party issued a statement oppos-

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Chile jails three leaders of main opposition party on eve of protest

Santiago (AP, Reuter) - A judge sent the president and two other leaders of Chile's largest opposition party to jail on Saturday on suspicion of organizing a protest against the military regime.

Scores of Christian Democratic activists shouted "Liberty, liberty" in the halls of the Supreme Court building as police ushered their party's leaders to an armoured prison van after a five-and-a-half-hour hearing before Judge Arnoldo Dreyse.

At the Government's request, the judge had called Señor Gabriel Valdés, the party president, Señor José Degregorio, its secretary-general, and Señor Jorge Lavandero, a former senator, to question them in the case of two young Christian Democratic activists jailed since last Monday night.

Economic ills blamed in Central America

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain

The turmoil in Central America is not due to East-West ideological rivalry but to "deep-seated social and economic ills," leaders of the 13 Caribbean Community (Caricom) states, declared at the end of a five-day summit in Port of Spain.

The summit in the Trinidad and Tobago capital called for an end to foreign intervention in Central America, and the training of mercenaries and an end to border conflicts, and supported the attempt of the Contadora group to find a peaceful solution.

The Caribbean leaders also renewed their support for Guyana in its border dispute with Venezuela and deplored Guatemala's refusal to abandon its "unfounded" claim to part of Belize.

On economic issues, the summit which ended on Friday, found renewed confidence and optimism in the Caricom group, which was been battered by trade and currency conflicts for much of the year.

As well as admitting the Bahamas as Caricom's thirteenth member, appointing as secretary general the Jamaican economist, Mr Roderick Ranford, and agreeing on a pro-

The two activists had been seized at a Santiago print shop while picking up 700,000 leaflets urging Chileans to take part in a peaceful one-day protest tomorrow against President Augusto Pinochet's authoritarian rule. They were charged with threatening state security.

After the hearing, Señor Arturo Rodríguez, state prosecutor, announced that the judge had ordered the party leaders to be held incommunicado "on suspicion of participating in the events being investigated". The judge has five days to decide whether to bring charges against them.

The jailings were an important step in a crackdown on the road-based political and trade union movement that organized two massive one-day demonstrations on May 11 and June 14, the biggest since General Pinochet seized power in 1973.

On Friday, armed men raided the headquarters of a national group that has spearheaded recent protests and abducted a number of people.

The National Union Coordinating Group is the most radical of five labour organizations involved in the demonstrations.

Señor Arturo Valdés, a union official, said that two dozen men, carrying machine guns and dressed in civilian clothes, arrived in unmarked cars and destroyed furniture and took away office equipment. They did not identify themselves but appeared to be security police.

The military Government has meanwhile authorized 99 more exiles to return to the country, including Señor Renán Fuentelba, a former president of the Christian Democratic Party, and Señor Cesar Gódy, aged 82, a former Communist member of Congress.

● BONN: West Germany's Christian Democrats yesterday protested to the Chilean Government about the arrest in Santiago. (Reuter reports).

Gramma of al summit meetings, the conference agreed on a funding and restructuring scheme for the almost bankrupt University of the West Indies and revived the Caricom multilateral clearing facility, suspended since April after Guyana ran up large debts.

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Chinese girl hopes to marry envoy



Peking (AFP) - Miss Li Shuang, the Chinese artist just freed after serving nearly two years in a labour camp for living with a French diplomat, said yesterday she hoped to marry as soon as possible.

Miss Li, aged 26, told Agence-France Presse that she wanted her marriage to M. Emmanuel Bellefroid, formerly of the French Embassy in Peking and now in Paris, to be in accordance with Chinese law.

She was arrested in September, 1981, at the compound for foreigners where she was living with M. Bellefroid, aged 35. She was sentenced by the police, without trial, to two years of "re-education through labour" for immoral conduct, notably for having lived with her fiancé.

Paler and thinner but looking healthy, Miss Li said she was overjoyed at being released on Friday, having had her sentence shortened by two months.

Chinese authorities also accused Miss Li of "selling her soul" to a foreigner and M. Bellefroid of having financed and supported dissident movements.

Dressed in a pink traditional Chinese-style smock, Miss Li said she wanted a rest before making any plans. She is an abstract artist, and said she was looking forward to getting back to painting.

Hungarian reshuffle may point to further changes

Budapest (AFP) - More top level changes may be on the way in Hungary after the appointment of a new Foreign Minister, and speculation has been revived that Mr Gyorgy Lazar, the Prime Minister, will step down for health reasons.

It has been known for at least two years that Mr Frigyes Pusztai, aged 62, Foreign Minister since 1973, had asked to be relieved of his post for personal reasons. But the choice last week of Mr Peter Varkonyi, aged 52, as his successor came as a surprise to political observers here.

Only last year Mr Varkonyi was appointed secretary for international affairs on the party Central Committee, and reshuffles in the upper reaches of the party usually do not happen so quickly in eastern block countries.

Observers also note that the post Mr Varkonyi left is considered to rank higher than his new appointment.

They say the move appears to be a political compromise to bolster the position of Mr Janos Kadar, the party leader, of

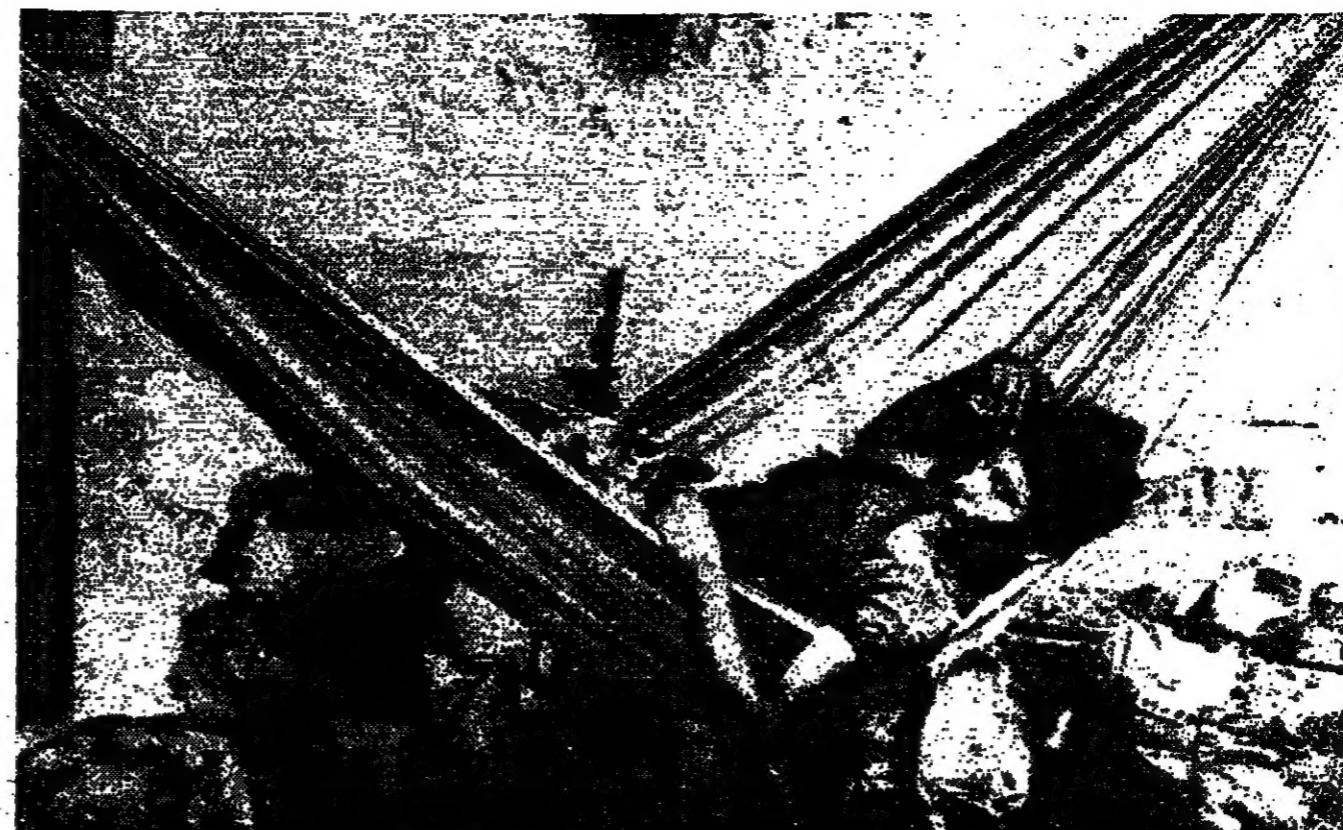
whom Mr Varkonyi is known to be a close associate. But the observers do not believe that the move will weaken Mr Varkonyi's position.

Furthermore, Mr Varkonyi's replacement as secretary for international affairs on the Central Committee is Mr Matyas Szuros, aged 50, former head of the international section.

Mr Szuros, described as a man in the Soviet mould, worked under Mr Varkonyi, and observers believe it unlikely that he will now be in a position of greater power over his former superior.

The reshuffle is unlikely to bring any change in Hungarian foreign policy.

Other changes announced were the appointment of Mr Mihaly Kornidaz, head of the Committee's department of science, education and culture, to head of Hungarian television, and General Sandor Racz as deputy Defence Minister after the retirement of General Pal Kovacs.



At ease: A Salvadorean soldier taking a siesta. Troops are supporting a US-backed civic action programme.

Prisoners 'killed by Salvadorean guerrillas'

Nueva Granada, El Salvador (AP) - Five out of 16 people killed in a guerrilla attack on Friday were tied up and shot, inhabitants of this town 62 miles east of the capital said.

The Defense Ministry reported that 12 civil defence guards were killed, but residents said that four civilians also died in the attack. They said that five of the civil defence guards ran out of ammunition and surrendered.

Residents said they believed that about 10 guerrillas died in the attack. Leaflets left behind by rebels, estimated to number

250, were signed by the Popular Liberation Forces.

Two journalists - Mr Mark Fazlollah, aged 34, an American who freelances for the *Daily Telegraph*, and Mr Steve Copp, aged 30, who works for BBC radio, were arrested by soldiers near San Agustin, 61 miles east of San Salvador, on Friday.

They were interrogated and then released.

● SAN JOSE: Mr Richard Stone, President Reagan's spe-

cial Central American envoy, may have met representatives of the Salvadorean guerrillas in a house "50 minutes from San Jose", Señor Fernando Volio, the Costa Rican Foreign Minister, said on Saturday.

He gave no further details, but sources said that two leaders of El Salvador's Democratic Revolutionary Front, (FDR), Señor Rubén Zamora and Señor Guillermo Ungo, had been waiting for Mr Stone.

● MOSCOW: The Soviet Union has appointed Mr Aleksandr Aksyonov, former Prime Minister of Byelorussia's its new Ambassador to Poland. (Reuter reports).

Mr Aksyonov takes over from Mr Boris Aristov, who arrived in Warsaw in 1978.

In Warsaw, Poles were given a new sign that martial law is to be lifted with a report that the executive committee of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (Proni) had appealed to the Sejm (Parliament) and the Government "to lift martial law and pass legislation enabling a return to civic life for those charged with violation of martial law regulations, and those still in hiding".

Glemp hits out at 'superficial' press

Rome (AP) - Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, criticized the press yesterday for political speculation during the Pope's trip to his homeland and said that foreigners should not "stick their noses" into Poland's affairs.

"The world of political journalism, of speculation, again showed itself to be superficial", he said during a Mass at the Polish church of St Stanislaw.

Cardinal Glemp said that during the Pope's visit, "We became aware that things are not that bad because we showed a great readiness in organizing the visit of the Holy Father on a national level".

● MOSCOW: The Soviet Union has appointed Mr Aleksandr Aksyonov, former Prime Minister of Byelorussia's its new Ambassador to Poland. (Reuter reports).

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FROM THE HALIFAX

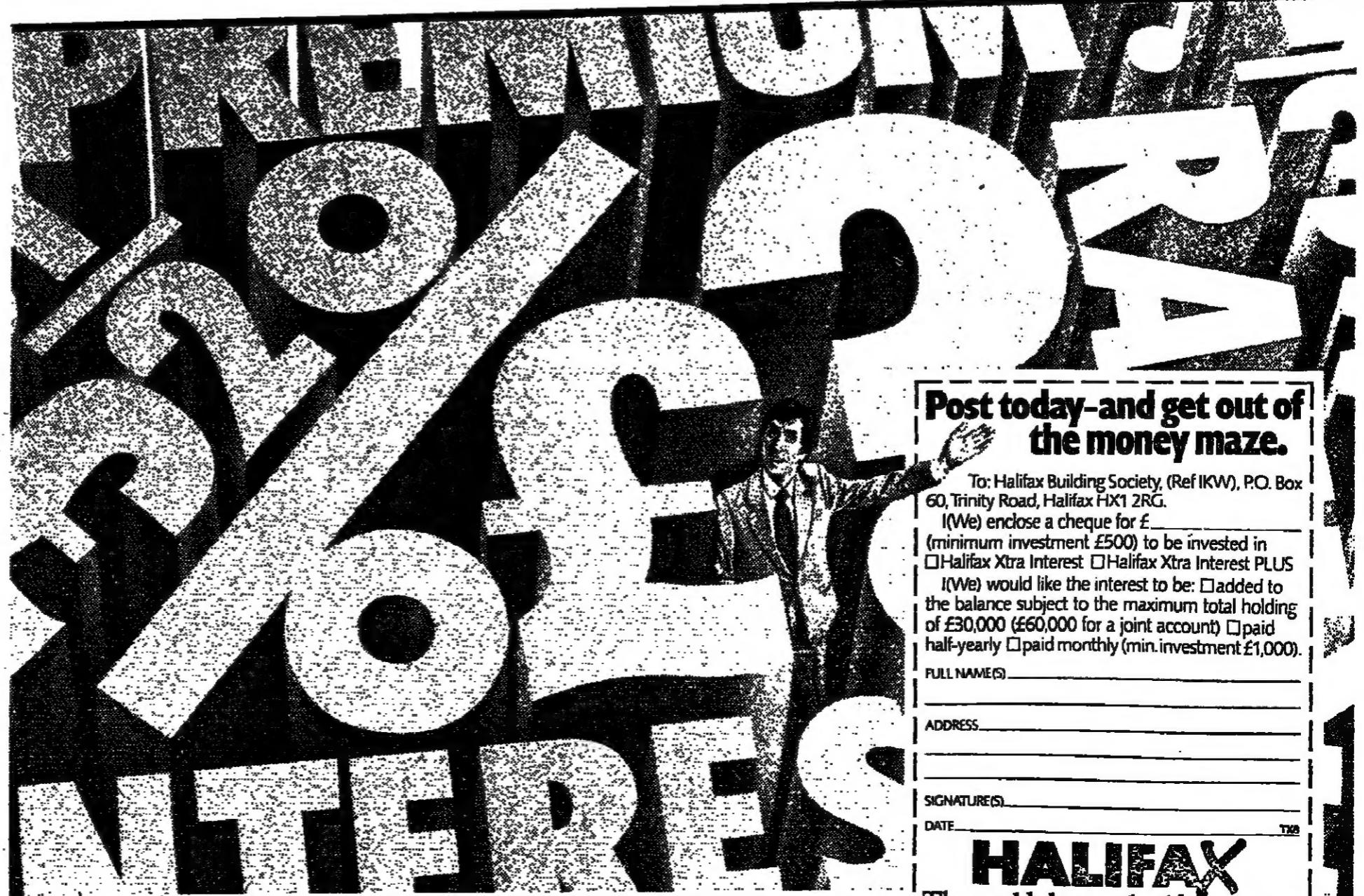
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SPECTRUM

It is 19 years since Omar Sharif galloped across the world's screens in *Lawrence of Arabia*. Next month, he returns to the stage after driving a generation of women frantic and men to drink. 'I think I started out with an enormous amount of talent', he says. 'Now I am going to find out whether I have totally wasted it or not'.

Old Brown Eyes is back

By Sally Brompton

After a quarter of a century spent playing the kind of film roles that have driven women frantic and men to drink, Omar Sharif is returning to his first love: the stage. And for his reappearance on the boards, the Egyptian actor has picked the Chichester Festival Theatre, where next month he opens in Terence Rattigan's *The Sleeping Prince*, playing Prince Regent of Carpathia, the character immortalized by Laurence Olivier in the film *The Prince and the Showgirl*.

After a movie career more memorable for his much-acclaimed liquid brown eyes than for his acting ability, it would seem an unnecessary risk for a performer who has been a millionaire several times over and can still command £500,000 or so for three weeks' filming. Omar Sharif is well aware of the dangers but explains: 'I think I started out with an enormous amount of talent. Now I'm going to find out whether I've totally wasted it or not.'

It is 19 years since he first galloped across the world's movie screens astride a camel in *Lawrence of Arabia*. *Dr Zhivago* and *Funny Girl* followed, confirming a buccaneering image which was then exploited in a string of highly forgettable films.

Sharif is the first to acknowledge their mediocrity. 'I've played a lot bad parts because they were all I was offered. And I needed the money. Now I've arrived at the point in my life where I want to work for pleasure.'

It is a luxury he admits he can afford only by accepting the occasional film part to subsidize his extravagant lifestyle. 'I am not rich', he says, 'but I live like someone who is very rich indeed'. He has gambled away several fortunes in his lifetime, because, he claims, of the intense boredom, frustration and loneliness involved in making an honest bob or two.

'If you lived quite alone in hotel rooms, moving from one country to

another for 15 years, it would occur to you that you needed something in your life. "I needed to do something very violently exciting" is how he explains his outlook.

Now that he works less and leads a more regular life, he finds he no longer craves the exhilaration of the gaming tables. But the gambler's spirit remains. Hence Chichester.

He has brought his housekeeper over from Paris to look after him in the elegant town house that is costing him more in rent than the few hundred pounds a week he is earning at the theatre. His housekeeper is a vital part of his bachelor life. After 17 years together, he says of her: 'She is everything the perfect wife should be, without the problems'.

At 51, Sharif is still as sleek as one of his own thoroughbred racehorses, and the much-chronicled charm is greatly in evidence. So is the courtesy. His manners are as immaculate as his carefully casual navy slacks and gleaming white open-necked shirt.

He approached middle age with trepidation. 'Fifty is a frightening sum of years; the beginning of old age. Fifty is a turning point. I think it's kind of sad', he said, and spent his fiftieth birthday sitting alone in his Paris flat. He hated celebrations at the best of times. 'I don't like parties. I loathe Christmas and the New Year. All those celebrations are family things'.

His marriage, to Faten Hamama, the Middle East's most famous actress, lasted 10 years before falling apart when he became a Hollywood star. Their only son is grown up and lives in Canada. Sharif insists that the marriage was very happy and that it was just their careers that came between them. 'Just think of it... I was married at 21, an actor, surrounded by pretty girls, and I never once cheated on my wife. Of all my achievements in life, I think that is what I'm most proud of'.

The demon drink

Since the parting, speculation about his love life has dominated tabloid newspapers the world over. It has, says Sharif, been greatly exaggerated. 'Contrary to what people think, I haven't had a lot of different girlfriends. I've gone out now and then with a girl because you have to. You can't live totally alone. I've had very short relationships, sexual relationships, but no more than anyone else. Many fewer, in fact. All my friends have more girls than I've ever had'.

He has nothing against remarrying - 'although it's a bit late in the day' - but after 20 years he has grown accustomed to living alone. 'I'm very independent now; I'm not sure I'd be able to live with someone else again'.

The only son of a wealthy timber merchant, he was brought up in Cairo, where he had an 'extraordinarily nice' childhood. He attended Victoria College, the finest school in the Middle East, along with such diverse eccentric celebrities as King Hussein and Adnan Khastagi. ('If they wanted to', he says, 'the people who went to my school could run the world').

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The demon drink

asked my advice and done exactly what I say.'

Could such maternal devotion have affected his relationship with other women? He considers the question. 'It might have done', he admits.

In the past, Sharif has named actresses Barbra Streisand and Anouk Aimée as the objects of his affection, adding, curiously: 'To have an affair with someone doesn't mean you have to go to bed with them'. Now he confesses: 'I've been in love four times in my life, each time to a famous actress. But I wouldn't say I actually enjoyed it because on each occasion I knew it wouldn't last. Actors and actresses are married to their careers first. Acting is too important to allow you to love someone at the same time.'

The main problem, he says, is that he never meets any 'normal' women.

'I only ever meet actresses and socialites. I'd love to meet a nice secretary like other men do.' He added as an afterthought: 'An intelligent one; a nice silly girl.'

Another hazard, it seems, is his reputation as a womanizer. When women first meet him they are immediately on their guard, even hostile. 'It takes such a long time to get all that stuff out of their minds, just to start on a normal basis like other fellows, and I never know whether it's going to be worth it.'

Anyway, he is much more comfortable in the company of men. 'All his friends are men. I find men very silly, actually, but I like their silliness. The child in me wants other children to play with.'

It is what he describes as play that accounts for the main part of Omar Sharif's life. His passions are playing bridge, racing his stable of horses and dining out. The reason he spent so much time learning bridge to international standard, he insists, was to avoid working. 'I'm very lazy.'

He has just returned from Cairo where, by popular demand, he made a television film in Arabic. 'The people there obviously love me dearly and every time I went back they asked me to make a film especially for them. I chose a story of a higher standard than they're used to, to try to bring some culture into their homes.'

After staying away from his home for many years, during the Nasser regime, he now goes back regularly.

Now he enjoys the indulgence of just sitting around and talking with his own countrymen. 'I find it very difficult to make real friends in the West because I'm very sentimental and melodramatic in my relationships and western people are very cold fish. They don't like you to hug and kiss them.'

Even women, apparently, get overwhelmed by his affection. 'I'm very demonstrative with women. I'm like a little dog, actually. But it's not enough. They need other things as well.' He admires women's assertiveness, their intelligence, their strength, their resilience... but as for *liking* them - well, he is not too sure about that.

In any event, his entire attention for the time being is focused on the demanding role of Prince Regent of Carpathia. Just learning the lines is a hard task after so many years of shooting a take at a time.

If his performance at Chichester is successful he would like to play Othello. 'It's a part I like and I think that for once a Moor should play the Moor.' His only other ambition is to breed a Derby winner.

Those pipe-dreams apart, Omar Sharif never thinks about the future and never worries about the past. 'I don't want to know too much about myself. I face problems when they come. I've improvised every day of my life.'

A brief pause, then he adds: 'Maybe if I hadn't I'd be a better actor.'

odd to find a disproportionately high number of one ethnic group in psychiatric wards.

Rest in peace

Transcendental meditation was one of the great fads of the Swinging Sixties. Its adepts argued that they had nothing to fear from scientific investigation. One can measure the physiological miracles that meditation produced - lower heart rate, less stressful arousal and so on. Studies have certainly established that when meditating a person's heart rate and blood pressure tend to go down, but according to David Holmes and colleagues at Kansas University, no one has really done a methodological comparison of those who meditate regularly and those who, guru-less, just rest.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research:

PSYCHOLOGY

Pavlov: beastly experiments

they would be given a series of 'escalating but beatable challenges'. Dreams of controlling human beings through such plans may be part of what gives psychology a bad name.

Stress equality

Immigrant groups are complaining that far too many blacks in Britain end up in psychiatric hospitals. The values of psychiatrists are white; the criteria by which patients are judged sane or insane are those of a white society. A rumbustious Rastafarian may convince a psychiatrist all too easily that he needs a spell in the bin. What is playful in culture may appear pathological in ours.

In Los Angeles, a survey of 1,003 families has tried to discover whether blacks, 'Anglos' or Hispanics 'express depression in different ways. Crudely put, were the blues of "whites" the same blues as the blues of blacks? Members of the 1,003 families were interviewed for an hour and a quarter. Questions covered everything from how often they had thought of suicide to how many pleasant thoughts they had daily. The results showed that there seemed to be little difference between the groups' experiences of depression. The Hispanics, however, reported fewer feelings of well-being than the others.

Los Angeles is not London. But this study does suggest that it would be

moreover... Miles Kingston

Watch your cruising speed...

Last Wednesday, in the middle of the night, I was sitting in a car near Ludlow watching 2ft of floodwater swirl round my gunwale and it occurred to me yet again that we British are always taken completely unaware by conditions like these, for all the world as if we had never done any underwater motoring before in our lives.

So today I am going to answer the most common questions asked about this pretty but absorbing pastime. Cut this column out and keep it in your glove compartment. On second thoughts, cut it out and paste it to the roof above the driver's seat.

How do I know when I have hit flood water?

The first thing you will notice, especially at night, is a great pillar of water rising on either side of your car. Momentarily you will have childhood memories of those funfair big dippers which shot down a ramp and hit a tank of water at 30 mph. If you cannot remember your childhood, you will probably have memories of going in a channel ferry and hitting a very big wave. If by now the car has come to a standstill, you will get out to have a look. A moment later, you will be sorry you did so.

What should I do if the car refuses to move through the water?

Rather than sit in your seat and wait to be drowned, it is best to manoeuvre yourself through the window and on to the roof. This can be tricky, and it's best to practise at home before you set out. Even when on the roof you are, don't forget, still legally in charge of the car and must wear a seat belt. The average modern belt is long enough to reach to the roof.

What if I'm parked illegally?

Although this has never been tested in a court of law, parking regulations in Britain are thought to apply only to motoring on land. There are no regulations as far as I know against parking in a navigable river. Yellow lines are probably invalid below water, as well as being impossible to see. But remember that the laws of the sea will apply to your car, which is now theoretically an ocean-going vessel.

Will I have to hoist a flag or something?

No, no. Navigation lights will be quite enough - red on the passenger side, green on the driver's side and a white light on top of the wireless aerial. Cars give way to lorries, and company cars should, as a matter of courtesy give way to private cars. Salvage laws also come into operation, and if you find an abandoned car it is theoretically, while in water, all yours for the taking.

How can I go about getting help?

The first people to come by will almost certainly be a TV outside broadcast van, getting pictures for the local news. Refuse all offers of help from them. All they want to do is tow you into deeper water for a better picture. And before they start filming, haggle about money with them. This is the only language they understand. Try asking them for a form which will allow you to claim against the car as overnight accommodation. If anyone else comes past, just ask them to pull you to dry or at least exposed ground. You may have to go through certain simple Customs' formalities, but as long as you started your journey in Britain and are not carrying drugs you should be all right.

Can the driver of an underwater car have the power, like ships' captains, to marry passengers on board?

Only if you are a vicar. It is a total myth about ships' captains. But a brief shipboard romance can do no harm and will while away the time until the waters recede.

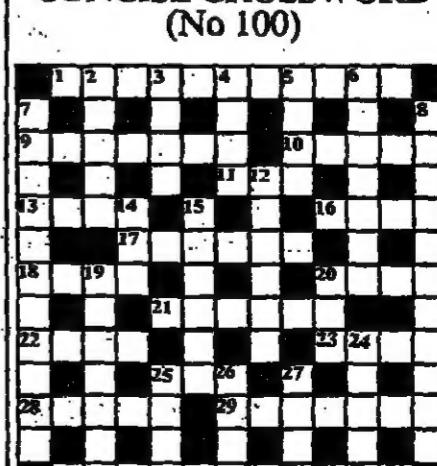
Is there nothing else I can do to get help?

Yes. Send forth a dove on the face of the water.

What if it comes back empty handed, so to speak?

Then the floods in Britain are very much worse than you first thought.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 100)



ACROSS

1. Finish (11)

2. Sea god (7)

3. Hiding place (5)

4. Sixth note (3)

5. Unlikely (4)

6. Skirt (4)

7. Zigzag course (4)

8. Sodium chloride (4)

9. W Indian shrub (4)

10. Victor (6)

11. Small race (4)

12. Glide over snow (3)

13. Uneven (5)

14. Trinucleic acid (7)

15. Fashion creator (11)

16. Motivate (5)

17. Friend (4)

18. Christmas (4)

19. Tickle (4)

20. Affected charm (7)

21. Investigator (11)

22. Air circulation (11)

23. Marzipan source (6)

24. Still (3)

25. Shriek cry (6)

26. Glossy coating (7)

27. Noah's vessel (5)

28. Orchid fruit (5)


**THE TIMES
DIARY**
Goya, going, gone?

Spain's prosecutor-general has taken up the case of a missing portrait by Goya which Franco once wanted to present to Hitler. The portrait of the Marquesa of Santa Cruz attracted the Caudillo because it showed her wearing a swastika pendant. The portrait was bought in London in the early 1940s at a nod from Franco to a Spanish industrialist who was then to hand the painting over. But Franco lost interest as the Third Reich faltered. The industrialist's heirs now deny suspicions that the portrait has left Spain in defiance of the country's art export laws.

Double exposure

My lucky colleagues in the Soviet press can have it both ways. The weekly journal *New Times* published a photo of commandos patrolling the central American bush, and said it showed: "Nicaraguan border guards constantly on combat preparedness against US-backed counter-revolutionaries." The next day the army newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) published the same picture, but with the men described as "US-armed Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries who have returned to their native land with the sole aim of overthrowing its lawful government".

When the venerable but now rather tired Nationwide is replaced in the autumn by 60 Minutes. Nick Ross of BBC's Breakfast Time and Fran Morrison, who presents current affairs programmes later in the day, are widely tipped for the presenter's role. Each has done a more than competent job, and neither is known - at least, not publicly - to waste time by throwing it over party guests.

Piano discord

Not a good run for the pianist Bernard Roberts. His performance of a Mozart concerto tomorrow at Guildhall has been cancelled because the amplified Acker Bilk band is due to perform just outside the building at the same time. Now his 1983 tour of India and Hong Kong has been called off, with the British Council declining to help subsidize his travel and hotel costs. The British work for the tour was to have been Stephen Dodgson's Third Piano Sonata, which Radio Hong Kong wanted to record in the studio. Classical music in India is described by the British Council as "very much a minority interest".

Under raps

A Berkshire businessman arranged a delivery of a scrap motor from America as a test of a new method of packaging. After convincing H.M. Customs and Excise that the contents of the package were of no intrinsic value, but that the packaging was, he eventually received the parcel, on which postal charges were £74.50. The Customs had opened it, forwarded it loosely wrapped in cardboard and string.

Marsh mellow

As a founder member of the British Academy of Gastronomes, PHS has a suggestion: why does not some enterprising restaurateur bring the seasonal delicacy, marsh samphire, to London? Unfairly called "poor man's asparagus", *salicornia europaea* gathered from muddy beaches is now on sale at the roadside, in markets and in restaurants on the north Norfolk coast. Washed well, boiled briefly, and served with butter, it is delicious, and, as far as I know, unobtainable in London.

Richard Simmonds, Tory MEP for Maidenhead, who has been given the job of inquiring into video nasty films for the European Parliament, says he has never seen one, but is no stranger to gore. He started his working life in a slaughterhouse.

Polly-phonics

The Buxton Festival is holding auditions for its two operatic productions on Wednesday at the Haddon Hall Hotel in the town. All the participants will be animals and birds, because the parts they are seeking to fill are for two falcons, two rabbits and a performing dog in Vivaldi's *Griselda*, and for two doves and a dead parrot in Gounod's *La Colombe*. The falcons will be tested for handability by the singers. One rabbit must be patient enough to stay on stage 20 minutes. The leading contender for the canine part can maim, and the two doves are required to home reliably into the wings. The extinct polly, in the story at least, gets eaten, but a stuffed one would probably do.

Bowed under

The wrapper on an imported cello string read, in English: "Thanks to this type of metal strings, it has been possible to achieve both the softness of sound and the softness to feel that, one can recall the bowel stirrings of the past, but this type far better than the latter owing to the promptness in emission and the ready and stable tuning."

New Scientist has spotted an elementary mistake in a book intended to introduce primary school children to the facts of sexual reproduction. Published by Adam and Charles Black, the book is called *The Dandelion*. There's a fact that, for our dandelions are in fact asexual, and reproduce without fertilization, by parthenogenesis. When the kids find out, how will they ever believe what they are told about the birds and the bees?

PHS

The hanging debate: Teddy Taylor puts the case for restoration

A vote for the moral majority

One of the most interesting features of the capital punishment debate has been the remarkable activity of the liberal-progressive establishment in seeking to create a climate of opinion hostile to measures which it regards as unacceptable.

We have seen in the opinion and news columns of the heavier press a virtual flood of propaganda designed to show that the case for capital punishment is bogus and unfounded and that, in any event, the exercise has no prospect of being implemented.

Last week the formidable and respected *Economist* abandoned its usual conservative cover for a dramatic "The case against hanging". One of the main points of the three-page article was that capital punishment would result in massive confusion and delays of years because of the appeals which convicted murderers could make to the European Court. It went on: "Britain's membership of a European Convention which almost certainly rules out execution means that appeals from British courts would be further subject to delay, and the penalty would be even more uncertainly applied".

Far from providing scope for further appeals, Article 2 of the European Convention states specifically that: No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law".

In short, while the European Court has immense powers to hear appeals about a vast range of penalties, lawful capital punishment is specifically excluded. And while it is true that a number of European states joined to add a protocol to the declaration on the abolition of the death penalty, the British Government recently made it clear that it would not be bound by this in any way.

MPs have been subjected to a series of statements and opinions from pressure groups and institutions. Recently I had a message from the general secretary of the British Council of Churches advising me that its executive committee and "Christian leaders" had agreed that there was "substantial doubt that capital punishment had any significant deterrent effect".

Home Office figures show that in the 20 years from 1945 to 1964, when capital punishment was in force, and despite a large increase in general crime, there was no increase in the number of unlawful killings. In fact it could be argued that the total actually fell; there were 347 in 1946, and 296 in 1964.

Since abolition the figures have climbed steadily to an average of 590 a year in the last five years. But even if these figures are discounted, surely even the British Council of Churches cannot ignore the sharp increase in the use of guns by criminals since abolition. In the last 10 years, the number of

offences involving firearms has risen from about 1,700 a year to more than 8,000.

There have been repeated news stories that the Government and even the Prime Minister are "secretly" opposed to the reintroduction of capital punishment; that Conservative Whips have been speaking in dark corners to innocent backbenchers; and that even if the vote was in favour, no Bill would be presented for at least two years.

None of these reports has any foundation. I have heard not a breath of any Whip seeking to influence anyone on the issue, and the Prime Minister made it abundantly clear that a positive vote on Wednesday would be followed by a Bill in Government time this session.

The liberal-progressives have won most of the battles, at least until this week. The flood of permissive legislation which has gone through the Commons since the 1980s, and the failure to amend any of these measures is a tribute to their success. But I believe that their luck is coming to an end and that Wednesday might see the beginning of the fight back by those disparagingly referred to, but accurately described, as the moral majority.

The author is Conservative MP for Southend East.

Tomorrow: Lord Carr of Hadley, the case against.

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Anne Sofer

The dark side of this free choice

There is a lot of talk in political circles these days about hanging. To most people I know in the Labour, Liberal and Social Democratic parties, such conversations feel very odd indeed. Although abolition effectively took place in 1964, the discussion and campaigning was at its most intense some years before, as described in the extract from the *Keswick* autobiography in *The Times* last week.

It was really a 1950s issue, and many politicians now middle-aged will not have debated the matter seriously since their student days. For me it has an ironically nostalgic flashback quality - as if we were crowning the Queen again, or watching Sedgman win Wimbledon. Or believing that enlightened reforms once gained were irreversible.

Suddenly we start speculating about individual Conservative colleagues - not, as before, in a full-blown monetarist or not, he for or against the abolition of the GLC, where does he stand on Fortress Falklands, but simply, is he a hanger? And the question has that same grisly fascination the act itself has always had: voyeuristic, faintly obscene.

I recently asked a GLC Tory, a rather right-wing one, I thought, the question direct. He gave me a very long and sour glance, then said he was unable to answer the question without bitterness; he had been rejected by more parliamentary selection committees than he cared to remember because of his refusal to commit himself to voting for restoration. He had tried to evade it, he said, by saying he thought there should be a referendum, but he was not allowed to get away with that. He had to say, yes, he was an out-and-out hanger. And he could not.

The same evening I heard a similar story about another very able, thoroughly Thatcherite young Conservative councillor.

If these stories are true, they are confirmation of what many of us have long suspected - that the Conservative Party is becoming more and more like the Labour Party in the way it conducts its most important function, the selection of parliamentary candidates. I expect to hear any day now of MPs being mandated by their local associations to vote for the return of hanging in Wednesday's debate.

There are probably several Tory MPs - less principled than my colleague, or more skilled in equivocation - who are desperately wishing the issue would go away. They no more want a return to the dark ages than their counterparts in the Labour Party want to abolish the monarchy, but they know they are in for a sticky time back at the grass roots if they vote against it. The best thing for them is what the Cabinet has thoughtfully provided: a debate called at such short notice that they can legitimately claim to have a prior engagement. You will probably find that a lot of important family functions have been fixed for Wednesday July 13.

How many potentially good MPs have we lost through this dreadful practice of one-issue judgment?

Gerald Kaufman

Tory cuts come out of the closet

During the general election campaign Labour spokesmen warned the electorate that, behind the innocuous vagueness of the published Conservative manifesto, there lurked a hidden manifesto containing the Government's real, discreditable programme. Labour forecast that Mrs Thatcher was preparing to reduce the spending power of pensions and other benefits to move towards dismantling the National Health Service, to cut dole payments in real terms and to damage the social sector by discriminatory reductions in public expenditure.

These accusations were indignantly denied by the Conservatives, and in the election, it seems by the voters too. Now scarcely a month after polling, Labour is unashamedly placed to declare smugly: We always told you there was a hidden manifesto, didn't we?

One after another have come the ministerial announcements. First Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, told the House of Commons that, though inflation in November will be "around 6 per cent", retirement pensions and other benefits will be increased only by the May inflation figure, 3.7 per cent. Recipients will accordingly be entitled of £1.20 a week for a pensioner couple and 75p for a single pensioner.

Mr Fowler was a busy man. A week later he disclosed what he described as his growth plans for the NHS. These, in the terms in which he stated them, mildly encouragingly implied a real increase in expenditure for the next 10 years of 0.5 per cent per annum. This, however, was not guaranteed, but depended on the economy doing well enough to justify such munificence. It was also based on the assumption that the 0.5 per cent growth could be found from internal efficiency savings.

What is more, it completely ignored increased demand for the NHS: the rise in the number of the elderly as a proportion of the population means that simply to maintain the service requires a 0.7 per cent growth above the pay and prices index. So Mr Fowler's 0.5 per cent increase actually turns out to be a cut ranging between 0.7 per cent and 1.2 per cent per annum, with these reductions being kept within that level only if the economy performs well.

Then, last weekend, we had the egregious comments on unemploy-

Who will follow Father Banda?



Banda: in his eighties, but still no certain successor

Nacala nor Beira, further south, which are Malawi's natural outlets to the sea, can handle the heavy demands on them. Malawi's tobacco exports, its main foreign exchange earner, have to take an expensive and circuitous route via Zambia, where they are transferred to a pontoon ferry and taken across the Zambezi into Botswana, and thence to Zeerust and the South African rail back to Durban.

Malawi's imports are no less badly affected. Some 130,000 tons of fertilizer ordered by Malawi have been held up in Mozambique ports for the past 12 to 18 months, forcing Dr Banda to turn to South Africa for supplies. Similarly, nearly all Malawi's fuel imports come via South Africa, with the result that about half the price of petrol in Malawi is accounted for by transport costs.

While Malawi's special position is to some extent now being accepted by its neighbours, Dr Banda's relations with most other SADC leaders remain cool at best. He never concealed his dislike for Robert Mugabe. He is barely on speaking terms with Presidents Julius Nyerere (Tanzania) and

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

One more nail in the unions' coffin

The council workers at Merthyr Tydfil have been on strike. The dispute, now settled, did not concern me directly, as in the course of an average week I make little or no use of their services, but it did and does concern the citizens of that pictureque and legend-haunted spot, and most, particularly a Mr Francis Pippins, whose wife recently died. The late Mrs Pippins had expressed a wish to be buried in a particular local cemetery, but the municipal burdavengers were among those on strike. The local undertaker was unwilling to cross the picket-lines after having received a threatening telephone call, and Mr Pippins, mindful of his wife's last request, would not agree (this was the reluctant undertaker's advice to the other bereaved people of the area) to have her cremated instead, and those who went so far as to fill in her grave when he tried to do so without their agreement, surely did not want to incur public odium for themselves, their organization and the unions in general.

Now if you can imagine any action better calculated to reinforce and extend that feeling than what happened at Merthyr Tydfil you must have a nonplus imagination. Yet there is a paradox in the story, as in most union horror stories. The man who prevented a widow from burying his dead wife, and those who went so far as to fill in her grave when he tried to do so without their agreement, surely did not want to incur public odium for themselves, their organization and the unions in general.

What was it that, in leading them into behaviour that was not of men but of dogs, simultaneously blinded them to, the effect that the action must inevitably have on the people of the area? Tim Jones, who wrote the original *Times* story of the incident, assures me that the filling in of the grave lost the strikers virtually all the remaining public sympathy they had, but the assurance even of so meticulous a reporter as Mr Jones was quite unnecessary: anyone with a quarter of a brain could deduce that that would be the inevitable result. The question is: why could the strikers not deduce it?

The answer goes to the heart of the lamentable quality of Britain's trade unions, and constitutes a terrible indictment of the labour movement, of governments of all political stripes, and of our educational system. Nobody has taught these people how to use power.

You may say that the union power exerted on this occasion was limited; it added to the grief of a

man already bowed by sorrow, but that is hardly comparable to the power wielded by an Ahasuerus or a Stalin. True, and fortunate, for the selfish, irresponsible or downright wicked use of power, great or small, from little acoms grow. But slight though the power wielded by trade union officials may be, it is not altogether negligible, and in any case that is not my point; the important fact is that power must be used well or ill, positively or negatively, further or to hamper the advance of humanity.

And nobody has ever told the British trade union movement that (The one man who might have done - George Woodcock, the most thoughtful and substantial of all modern TUC general secretaries - took quite consciously the disastrous decision not to attempt to lead the unions at all, and an opportunity was lost that may never recur.) I believe that training in the exercise of power is in essence training in moral quality, but it is not necessary to take so lofty a view; such training is also a means of teaching self-preservation, and if the union movement is not interested in discovering the difference between right and wrong it ought at least to equip itself to learn what will, and what will not, enhance its own material interests. Yet it does not.

The American unions, which are much weaker than ours, do not make this mistake; the German ones, which are stronger than ours, do not make it either; the Japanese, which are of a different order altogether, would find the British attitude too bizarre to understand. So much the worse, your average Merthyr Tydfil gravedigger would reply, for a pack of bloody foreigners - a reply which might at first seem conclusive, until you notice that the workers in all three of those countries are very considerably better off than they are here, and if you are capable of believing that there is no direct connexion between the two conditions you must be Mr Heffer himself.

The 500 strikers of Merthyr Tydfil lost in all some £30,000 in wages because of their action, and they simultaneously lowered their standing in the eyes of their neighbours. *Cui bono?* And in case anyone is thinking that some profoundly important principle was involved in the strike, let me reveal that it was called because a part-time barmaid was appointed in the local leisure centre and the union claimed that another applicant should have got the job.

This circle will one day be squared. It will happen either because a sufficiently substantial figure will appear, to lead the labour movement in a honourable and fruitful path, who will be so strong and so determined that the labour movement's implacable hostility to being led in such paths will be overcome, or because the labour movement will continue to decline in numbers, strength, support, esteem, intelligence and character until it becomes a small and irrelevant part of our society, of no more consequence than the Flat Earth Society or the guardians of Joanna Southcott's Box.

All the evidence, most lately from Merthyr Tydfil, suggests strongly that they will choose the road to ruin. So be it; but it must be pointed out that there is an extra irony in this story. Merthyr Tydfil has a good claim to be the birthplace of the modern British labour movement, for it was the constituency that returned Keir Hardie to Parliament from 1900 until his death in 1915. Hardie spent his life selflessly and devotedly, in hardship and obloquy, to raise the British working man in material sufficiency and - more important - self-respect. I do not think that he would greatly admire the action of those who, in the name of the movement he founded and led, tried to prevent a grieving husband from burying his dead wife. But it would be a waste of his time to try to shame them; why, if he were to turn in his grave he would only come out on strike to stop him.

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PHS

1000 in 150



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 9: The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor, and Chairman of the General Council, this evening attended the University of Edinburgh General Council dinner marking the 400th Anniversary of the University, at the Students' Cent., Bristol Square, Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan), the Right Hon the Lord Provost, the Secretary of the General Council of the University (Dr Duncan Shaw) and the Convener of the Business Committee (Mr F W O'Brien).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major the Hon Andrew Wiggin, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Michael Wiggin was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 9: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened The Queen Mother Theatre in Hitchin.

Lady Angela Oswald and Sir Martin Gillett in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr K. C. Bailey

and Miss T. L. Sutton

The engagement is announced between King, son of Mr and Mrs K. Bailey, Brackley Grange, Brackley, Northamptonshire, and Tracey, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Sutton, The Old Rectory, Whalton, near Morpeth, Northumberland.

Mr J. Cooper

and Miss J. M. Kingshott

The engagement is announced between John Cooper, of Richmond Hill, Surrey, and Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. A. Kingshott, of Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.

Mr M. Farrell

and Miss S. E. London

The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of the late Squadron Leader Pat Farrell and Miss Brenda Farrell, of The White House, Norwood Green, Middlesex, and Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Denis London, of Michelbournes, Westmaston, Sussex.

Mr J. R. McIlroy

and Miss L. A. Carnegher

The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr J. M. McIlroy, of Sydney, Australia, and Lorna, daughter of Mrs M. J. Carnegher, of Melbourne, Australia.

Mr J. K. Naisos

and Miss V. F. Pitt

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of the late Squadron Leader and Mrs K. J. Naisos, of Croydon, Surrey, and Vivien, daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Pitt, of Compton, Hampshire.

Mr W. Wildfang

and Miss A. Wildfang

The engagement is announced between Werner Wildfang, of Braunschweig, Germany, and Annik Wiklund, of Göteborg, Sweden.

Mr P. S. O'C. Tandy
and Miss P. L. Willway

The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Major and Mrs M. P. O'C. Tandy, of Knights' Spill, Fulbrook, Burford, formerly of Coaltons, co West Malling, and Phillipa, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs M. L. Willway, of 54 Perryfield Street, SW6.

Mr T. H. Johnson
and Miss A. A. Muera-Raby

The marriage took place quietly in the chapel of St Cross, Winchester, on July 5, 1983, between Major-General R. C. A. Edge and Mrs Audrey Anne Muera-Raby.

Mr T. J. M. Glassie
and Lady Margaret Brown

A service of blessing was held at St Peter's, Milton Bryan, Bedfordshire, on Saturday after the marriage of Mr John James Maxwell Glassie, of the Old Rectory, Milton Bryan, son of the late Mr and Mrs J. M. Glassie, of Corsham, Wiltshire, to Lady Margaret Brown, of 1 Ashton Road, London, SW6, daughter of the late Earl of Carnarvon and of Mrs J. R. Sinclair, of Balmoral, Aberdeenshire. The Very Rev L. A. Williams and the Rev P. Miller officiated.

Mr T. J. Pethybridge
and the Rev Olivia Hawke

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Ruspur, West Sussex. Between Mr Timothy John Pethybridge, only son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Pethybridge, of Barn Park, Bodmin, Cornwall, and the Rev Olivia Mary Hawke, seventh daughter of Lord and Lady Hawke, of Faygate Place, Petersfield, Sussex. The Rev M. Dodd and Father Edward Cruise officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream-sprigged muslin and a long full veil held in place by a family diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of stephanotis and cream roses. Alexander Pridemore, Arabella Leathem and Katie Faune Walker attended her. Mr Duncan Menzies was best man.

A reception was held at the Ritz Hotel, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D. A. S. Tredinnick
and Miss R. J. Short

The marriage took place on July 7 in the Guard Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr David Tredinnick, son of Mr and Mrs Stephen Tredinnick of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, and Mrs Short, daughter of Mrs Roland Shore of Englemede, The Hill, Englemede, Green, Surrey, and the late Mr Roland Shore. The Rev J. L. Reeves officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Nicholas Shore, was attended by Clare Bentis and James Tredinnick. Mr Andrew Ferguson-Cunningham was best man.

A reception was held at the Ritz Hotel, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. R. McIlroy
and Miss L. A. Carnegher

The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr J. M. McIlroy, of Sydney, Australia, and Lorna, daughter of Mrs M. J. Carnegher, of Melbourne, Australia.

Mr J. K. Naisos
and Miss V. F. Pitt

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of the late Squadron Leader and Mrs K. J. Naisos, of Croydon, Surrey, and Vivien, daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Pitt, of Compton, Hampshire.

Mr W. Wildfang
and Miss A. Wildfang

The engagement is announced between Werner Wildfang, of Braunschweig, Germany, and Annik Wiklund, of Göteborg, Sweden.

Mr J. G. O'Brien
and Mrs J. C. Hoggard

The marriage took place on July 7 in the Guard Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr J. G. O'Brien, of 104 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1, and Mrs J. C. Hoggard, of 104 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1.

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Dr Runcie's challenge on hanging

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

There is an implicit challenge to the powers of the state in the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to allow a debate on capital punishment in the General Synod tomorrow. In explaining his reasons, he said: "I believe that to give the state the right to take life as a normal part of the judicial process is to give it powers that are too Godlike".

That is a theological objection to the death penalty that is new and unexpected. Christian teaching down the ages has not questioned state power in so radical a way, and the churches have variously supported capital punishment or opposed it on pragmatic grounds.

The Bible seems to support the death penalty, at least in principle; churchmen who have opposed it have produced humanitarian and practical reasons for doing so, saying, for instance, that it was not a proven deterrent, or that it brutalized those concerned.

Dr Runcie's challenge to the state lies not in the fact of the synod's debating the issue the day before Parliament does. Parliament could have no quarrel with that. But he is saying that the state has no right

to do what approximately half the membership of the House of Commons wishes it to do.

The paradox is that half of the House would also endorse the present Government's conviction that the powers of the state over individuals ought to be diminished. To claim the right to take the life of an individual is the highest possible claim the state could make, the ultimate assertion of collectivism.

There is also a paradox in the Primate of All England saying such things for one product of the establishment of the Church of England is that it is seen indeed to invest the state with powers that are "Godlike".

Nineteenth-century Archbishops of Canterbury would not know what on earth Dr Runcie was talking about. There was never a problem for them of "rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's"; those two faces of authority, that Jesus sharply distinguished, were merged in one.

Luke xx, 35 is an uncomfortable text for those parliamentarians who would want to deny Dr Runcie's point, for life is

manifestly one of the "things that are God's", as even the secular saying, "the sanctity of life", recognizes.

Nor is the Old Testament really so. The Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, has recently pointed out that the Law required the witnesses to a capital crime to be the executioners of the culprit (Deuteronomy xvii. 7).

That was not, he said, a practical detail which could be dispensed, but a necessary underlining of the gravity of giving evidence in a capital case. As a result, the death penalty had virtually lapsed in Jewish law 40 years before the destruction of the Temple.

It took Nazism and the Second World War to shock civilization into realizing that the state could never be an absolute fount of morality, but was always itself limited to a conditional sovereignty.

States agreed to erect international conventions whereby those of them that acted immorally could be overruled. Meanwhile, the Church of England and all such national churches have begun to understand themselves as morally independent of the state, able to

denounce or contradict it in the name of higher powers.

The essence of the West's criticism of the state of personal freedom in the Communist world is a secular version of that same insight.

It insists that human rights exist prior to, and independent of, the state's recognition of them, contrary to the Marxist logic that rights are always subject to the needs of society and have no validity until society awards it to them. Marxist societies have no difficulties with capital punishment, the individual is absolutely at the state's disposal.

To propose, however, that the state's power is not absolute over the life of the individual, as Dr Runcie has done, is to raise the question without answering it.

That there should be a boundary somewhere, even if not too clearly drawn, is an important symbol of a principle. It is only effective as a symbol, nevertheless, if life itself, the fundamental right and the fundamental "thing that is God's", is protected by it. Any other limitation of state power would be hollow and vain without that limitation.

OBITUARY

BISHOP OF BRADFORD

Missionary work in India

The Right Rev Geoffrey John Paul, Bishop of Bradford since 1981, died yesterday in hospital in Leeds. He was 62.

Paul was essentially a man of the Gospel who understood that evangelism must be grounded in theology. For him preaching had to be teaching. A favourite saying of his was, "Trust in God; believe in the church". Many would see as the epitome of his life work that series of unadorned, public lectures on the Christian faith which he gave during Lent in 1981 when on six successive weeks he drew from 1500 to 2000 people to the City Hall in Hull.

Born in 1921, Geoffrey Paul grew up in South London. From the Ruskin School at Merton he went on to Queens' College, Cambridge and thence to King's College London, to take the Master's Degree in Theology. There he was one of many men of evangelical persuasion who owed much to the influence and friendship of Eric Abbott, the Dean.

Following a curacy at Little Budleigh, Dorset, he offered for service abroad with the Church Missionary Society in 1950. Though sent as chaplain to St John's College, Palayamcottam among the Tamils of South India, he was required, for no apparent reason, to learn Malayalam: he was actually being groomed to follow Doctor Lesley Brown, then Principal of the United Theological College of Kerala, whom Archbishop Fisher had already selected to become the new Bishop of Uganda.

During his first local leave his fiancée, Pamela Watts, joined him and they were married in Colombo, with Lesley Brown as the best man. Twelve months later they moved to the College in Kerala where he was to spend the next thirteen years on the staff, four of them as Principal.

Warm yet undemonstrative, unpretentious to the point of shyness, Geoffrey Paul showed remarkable flair for getting alongside the Indian students from all the denominational backgrounds that had made up the Church of South India. He also won the confidence of leaders in the ancient Syrian Church and among the Mar Thoma Christians. And, somewhat to their alarm, he seemed able to make good relations with many of the Communist leaders who were the ruling party in the State of Karur.

The two short commentaries he wrote for the Christian Students Library of India on the Gospel of Mark and the Gospel of John deserve to be more widely known.

When he was 44, the Pauls left England and a year later Bishop Oliver Tomkins invited Paul to join the staff of Bristol Cathedral as Director of

Eaton Hall.

It is proposed to arrange a reunion dinner in London on Tuesday, October 18, of former officer cadets of Eaton Hall OCS. The Duke of Westminster is to be patron and General Sir Basil English, Commandant, will be chairman. The Colonels of the Territorial Army will hold their annual dinner in the Officers' Mess, HAC, on Saturday, November 18.

Salter's Company
Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, was guest of honour and Major Generals R. E. J. Gerard-Wright and W. B. Bates were

THE ARTS

The big houses are having to collaborate to beat the squeeze, writes Paul Griffiths

Beggar's opera?

Opera has always been an expensive art. If it is not now to shrivel, special efforts are needed, and the nature of those efforts is becoming abundantly clear as the major houses announce their plans for next season. In Paris next January *Die Entführung* is to be mounted in a joint production with *La Scala*. At Covent Garden the evidence of economy is still more pronounced: of seven new productions four will be borrowed in some manner from other theatres.

This is not altogether new, and certainly not in this country, where opera companies have always had to cut their cloth with unusual finesse. Scottish Opera and the Welsh National have collaborated on many occasions, notably on the cycle of Janácek operas which Cardiff brought to its conclusion last autumn. The English National Opera, too, has secured strong links of

reciprocity with companies abroad, especially with Amsterdam, where the *Queen of Spades* that recently blazed on London was first seen, and with Geneva, whence the *Colfusum* will be receiving *Mireille* next season.

However, a company of international standing like the Royal Opera might reasonably feel wary of indulging in this trade. If the same productions were too often to be seen at Covent Garden and the Metropolitan, this would be a bore for certain world travellers; more importantly, it could dull the enthusiasm of the singers, destroy any sense of house style and lead, more than happens already, to performances that are routine and synthetic.

Sir John Tooley, general director of the Royal Opera, insists nonetheless that he has never been against borrowing productions from other houses or mounting joint productions. In fact, though, such occasions

have been rare: a *Lombard* borrowed from Budapest a decade ago, a *Falstaff* produced in association with Los Angeles and Florence last year, and a *Manon Lescaut* taken *faire de mieux* from Hamburg earlier this season. In the light of this record, the borrowing of four productions next season has to look like a change of policy.

It is not hard to see why it should have come about. Covent Garden has tried doing productions on the cheap. It proved notoriously disastrous with the previous production there of *Manon Lescaut*; it proved eminently successful in the case of Elijah Moshinsky's staging of *Peter Grimes* — which, incidentally, has been much loaned to other houses. Clearly it is an economy better practised on operas of a spare visual character — *Grimes*, or perhaps *Wozzeck* — but certainly not suited to those which require opulence, spectacle and magic.

Covent Garden has also tried doing almost without new productions: this season, partly by accident, there has only been one, *Seneca*, plus the borrowed *Manon Lescaut*. But this too will not do. An opera house's laurels are ever prone to fade and crumble. It will not keep an expert technical staff if it offers them no new challenges, and it will not keep an audience if all it can offer are occasional new voices in the same old clothes.

There are already ancient Royal Opera productions which could well be retired. The prospect of the backlog becoming even greater is not one to ponder for long.

To borrow and to combine resources are then the only practical solutions for an opera company under financial duress, and the economic advantages are considerable. Next February Covent Garden will be taking Cologne's *Andrea Chénier* for about a third of the cost of a new production, paid as a hire fee and in transport costs. Last season the house got the new *Falstaff* for 60 per cent of the budget, the remainder being the cost of mounting it between Los Angeles and Florence, where the

production was to be staged for just a single run. London is keeping the sets and costumes.

These are two of the possibilities. First a straight borrowing of the production and all its impedimenta, agreed either after the production has been seen (as with the San Francisco *Esclarmonde* next season at Covent Garden) or at an earlier date, as happened in the case of *Andrea Chénier*. Second, a collaboration arranged in advance. But other mechanisms of working together are possible. The double bill of *L'Elégia et les sortilèges* and *The Nightingale*, which will be staged at Covent Garden in September, will have new scenery and costumes after the designs that David Hockney did for the Metropolitan, and John Dexter will be adapting his production for the Royal Opera House, just as Lofti Mansouri will be coming to take charge of his *Esclarmonde* and Michael Hampe of his *Andrea Chénier*. Indeed, Covent Garden would always require that the original producer, designer and lighting designer, or their assistants, were available. Companies borrowing from the Royal Opera have to abide by the same condition.

What may still make collaboration awkward is an immense array of practical difficulties. The Covent Garden stage does not have facilities that productions in other theatres may assume: scenery cannot, for instance, be rolled off to the side. Also, our fire regulations tend to be more stringent than those of other countries, so that scenery may have to be reconstructed in other materials. There may also be problems quite simply in fitting a production made for one stage on to another.

For all these reasons and others, combined efforts among opera houses are unlikely to become much more numerous than they will be next season at Covent Garden. It is, in particular, hard to imagine that it would be worthwhile for a company to bring in a foreign production of a standard repertory piece, likely to be needed every other season. But borrowing, copying and sharing may bring us all more rare and new works, enlarging an operatic experience that has to be stimulated too by productions that a company creates for itself according to its own lights.

PUBLISHING

Winning ways

I once met an author who had not won a literary award, at least not for decades. His name was Green, or Greene, something like that.

Up to a point, I jest. Graham Greene has not yet won the Nobel Prize for Literature, although his name is bandied about every year — not by the Swedish Academy which awards the Nobels — as being in some short list, but he is probably regarded as too popular, too mainstream. Nor has he won what was, until the other day, the best-paying British prize, the Booker. Sensibly, he does not allow his publishers, the Bodley Head, to submit his work for prizes.

British literary prizes have proliferated over the last few years. It is in the lazy summer months that many are presented at embarrassing little ceremonies, while authors or their publishers are preparing other submissions for the autumn round.

The National Book League, which "administers" quite a few of the awards, arranged for Iris Murdoch — who in 1978 distributed to the needy most of her own Booker winnings — to hand out envelopes containing various sums. The fashionable Lisa St Aubin de Teran received two prizes for her first novel, including the Somerset Maugham, worth £1,000. Mr Maugham intended his prize to enable authors under 35 to travel. Ms de Teran, who has lived in South America, must be one of the most travelled young British authors around.

The Hawthornden, perhaps the most distinguished of all — judging by previous recipients — is for an author under 41 and is worth £250. Timothy Mo, who has just won it, should clearly resign all his other jobs immediately and write his third novel on the mutton hand out.

Literary prizes in this country, as for years has been the case in France, are bringing literature — as opposed to publishers' underpaying for, under-selling and hyping of new books — into dispute. Most literary prizes are for fiction, and most of the prize-winning books are unread a year or two later. How many Booker or Whitbread or Smith (they tend to go for tradition, for class) prize-winners can you name, or have you read?

Because most books are selected by more than one person — usually other writers — the winner of any prize is likely to be a compromise, a worthy, inoffensive, unexceptionable book rather than a firecracker, a subversive masterpiece. There is no harm in literary prizes provided that everybody understands they do not — cannot — go to "the best books". In spite of, usually, the intentions of the donors, they are a device to help promote an otherwise improbable product. Postscript will decide which books should be read in decades to come. When Graham Greene alone (well, almost alone) is not winning prizes it makes you wonder who is out of step.

E. J. Craddock

Television

Partying on the bloody front line

"Everything is a party," said the man in *El Salvador*, pausing in his dance to oblige the television crew. Other people were incredulous about a war: didn't know there was one. But there is, of course, and the party man and the others were just a way in to *The Front Line*, Channel 4's documentary on *El Salvador* on Saturday night.

We cut from the parties to a morgue and the bloodied body of youth. No one knew who had shot him in *Conception Street* where they have obviously learned to dance when the bangs start and which has several thriving funeral parlours to house those who fail to or who don't get the chance.

The front line in *El Salvador* is everywhere and the film crew assiduously and bravely covered the ground: government barracks, guerrilla camps, a rally of the right-wing Areca party, and, finally, the home of the leader of a right-wing death squad. He appeared in silhouette, advisedly in view of his story, to say he was not a monster because he had a wife and children, obviously believing that co-habitation and breeding preclude sin.

He admitted to killing 23 people himself. To torture with hot spoons to the eyes and blow-torches to the阴茎 — the same thing you did in Vietnam," he told the interviewer.

The trouble with this film, by Jeff Harcourt and Chris Weir, was that it made no attempt to set the way in context, assuming its audience a grasp of the Latin-American scene that is surely wrong and possibly dangerous. Sensation is no substitute for information.

The long march to BBC's complete Shakespeare continued last night, rather tediously for me, with *Cymbeline*, the plot of which would make one of Raymond Chandler's thrillers straightforward by comparison. He used to rid himself of surplus characters by having a man come in with a gun. In *Cymbeline* nearly all survive to the last scene and the great unravelling when boggles the mind.

This production moved the action from ancient Britain to the 17th century and the photography aimed, with some success, to reflect the chiaroscuro effects of the baroque painters. I trust O-level students understood this comic subterfuge and were not baffled by the impending invasion of the Romans.

Natalie Mirren emerged marvellously as the incorrigible Imogen. Robert Lindsay made a devilish Iachimo, and Claire Bloom a beautifully evil queen. Shamus Sutton produced and Elijah Moshinsky directed.

There was nothing labyrinthine about David Leland's last offering in *Central's Made in Britain* series of plays on education: a violent close-up of a 16-year-old skinhead (well impersonated by Tim Roth, who has a future when his hair grows) with a swastika on his brow and, we were led to believe, some intelligence behind it. He rejected us all and that was the message. I reject him — and that's mine.

Dennis Hackett

"I wonder if people are really interested in what actors want to do?" muses Connie Booth. "The trouble is I'm not good at thinking on my feet". She lacks, perhaps deliberately, the range of anecdotes and responses required of most show-business people who are periodically wheeled out by their publicists.

This may be a result of her rather odd career. After a solid background of stage work in America, where she was born, she married John Cleese and came to England in 1968. Cleese had been building up a coterie following in the States but back in England he became a star. His wife had to adjust and her own career ground to a halt for the first few years.

Slowly she began again but — appropriately or ironically depending on the point of view — it was Cleese who provided her break. She co-operated with him in writing *Fawlty Towers* and played the role of Polly, the maid whose relative normality created perspective for the mounting lunacy around her. The phenomenal success of the series placed her at once in the instantly recognizable category and also gave her the uncomfortable suspicion that she would be permanently associated with the role.

"I went out to do a publicity tour for Jack Gold's *Little Lord Fauntleroy* in Australia. I expected them to talk about the

Interview: Connie Booth

One step at a time

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The Cleeses were divorced in 1978 and Ms Booth now lives in a Hampshire terrace in the tiny garden of which she spoke — and often fell silent — to the obligatory accompaniment of yapping terriers and ignored burglar alarms. The collaboration with Cleese has left her with the ambition to write on her own and for some years she has been struggling with a play, the details of which she keeps to herself. But meanwhile she has given a fine and admired performance in *The Story of Ruth* on BBC 2 as well as having a disastrous two-week run in the West End in *The Housekeeper*.

She now has the twin advantages of being recognizable and respected and the disadvantage of having no strong identity as an actress. Even the role of Polly now turns out to have a certain irony — its very neutrality did not suggest a

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The Cleeses were divorced in 1978 and Ms Booth now lives in a Hampshire terrace in the tiny garden of which she spoke — and often fell silent — to the obligatory accompaniment of yapping terriers and ignored burglar alarms. The collaboration with Cleese has left her with the ambition to write on her own and for some years she has been struggling with a play, the details of which she keeps to herself. But meanwhile she has given a fine and admired performance in *The Story of Ruth* on BBC 2 as well as having a disastrous two-week run in the West End in *The Housekeeper*.

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COMPANY ANALYSIS
 THE TIMES
 BUSINESS NEWS
 EVERY DAY

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began July 4. Dealings end, July 15. 5 Consorzio Day, July 12. Settlement Day, July 25.

5 forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

WALL STREET
 PRICES & COMMENT
 THE TIMES
 BUSINESS NEWS

Stock out-standing	Price Chg'd Gross Div last on Friday	Int. only	Green	Red	Yield Yield	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div last on Friday	Int. week price % P/E	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div last on Friday	Int. week price % P/E	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div last on Friday	Int. week price % P/E	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div last on Friday	Int. week price % P/E	Capitalization	Price Chg'd Gross Div last on Friday	Int. week price % P/E		
BRITISH FUNDS																						
SHORTS						£50.000	As Brit Food	102 -12	6.78 4.4 6.2	36.1m	Fenner J. H.	15 -1	7.1 6.3 7.8	11.9m	Mining Supplies	50 -42	5.2 5.1 5.1	12.0m	UBI PLC	245 -245	7.1 7.3 7.7	
Exch 13p	1983	101	-1	12.366	10.306	9,246,000	As Leisure	103 -16	14.8 4.2 16.5	31.6m	Ferguson Ind	12 -1	6.2 5.3 6.2	12.0m	Metlife Grp	52 -52	5.2 5.2 5.2	24.4m	Murray West	108 -108	2.8 2.8	
900m	Exch 15p	1983	-1	10.006	10.040	9,246,000	Atkins Bros	102 -14	12.5 4.2 12.5	31.6m	Flame Art Dev	12 -1	6.2 5.3 6.2	12.0m	Modem Eng	51 -51	5.2 5.2 5.2	21.2m	North America Oil	79 -79	2.1 2.0 2.0	
500m	Fund 5%	1982-84	97.9	9.5	5.6	9,634	Autonetics	102 -14	12.5 4.2 12.5	31.6m	Flame Art Dev	12 -1	6.2 5.3 6.2	12.0m	North America Oil	51 -51	5.2 5.2 5.2	21.2m	North America Oil	79 -79	2.1 2.0 2.0	
1100m	Exch 15p	1983	-1	12.366	10.306	9,632,000	Avon Rubber	102 -14	12.5 4.2 12.5	31.6m	Flame Art Dev	12 -1	6.2 5.3 6.2	12.0m	North America Oil	51 -51	5.2 5.2 5.2	21.2m	North America Oil	79 -79	2.1 2.0 2.0	
1250m	Exch 3p	1984	-1	12.366	10.306	9,632,000	B&T Grp	102 -14	12.5 4.2 12.5	31.6m	Flight Retrac	212 -6	12.5 12.5 12.5	31.6m	North America Oil	51 -51	5.2 5.2 5.2	21.2m	North America Oil	79 -79	2.1 2.0 2.0	
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1250m	Exch 15p	198																				

Investment
and
FinanceCity Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE BUSINESS TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 683.9 down 7.1
FT 50s: 80.04 down 0.28
Bargains: 20,087
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 94.22 down 1.63
New York: Dow Jones Average
1207.23 down 3.21
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 901.41 down 3.35
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index
1036.42 up 3.03
Amsterdam Index: 148 down 1.4

Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index 982.40 down 3.9
Sydney: A O Index 614.8 up
3.4
Brussels: General Index
129.23 down 0.05
Paris: C A C Index 128.2 up
0.1
Zurich: S K A General 287.3
up 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.5410 up 40pts
Index 85.9 up 0.2
DM 3.96 down 0.0050
Fr 11.9150 up 0.0250
Yen 372 up 1.50
Dollar
Index 125.8 up 0.1
DM 2.5770

NEW YORK
Sterling \$1.5450
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.574210
SDR £0.689432

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Bank base rates 9½%
Finance houses base rate 10½%
Discount market loans week
fixed 8½-9½%
3 month interbank 10-9½%

Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 10-10½%
3 month DM 5½-5¾%
3 month Fr 14½-15½%

US rates
Bank prime rate 10.50%
Fed funds 9
Treasury long bond 91 25/29

ECB: Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme, IV
Average reference rates for
Interest period June 2 to July 5,
1983

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): \$118.42275; pm \$426.00
close \$426.25

New York closing: \$428
Kruggerrand* (per coin): \$438-
440 (224.75-225.75)
Sovereigns* (new): \$99.50-
100.50 (264.50-265.25)

*excludes VAT.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: A Kershaw and
Sons, Card Engineering Group,
Hunter Group, Rank Organisations
Group, Rank Precision Industrial
Holdings. Final: RPD Group, May and
Hassell, Murray Northern Investment
Trust, A Monk and Company,
Trent Holdings, Triplex Foundries
Group.

TOMORROW - Interims: Chan-
nel Islands and International
Investment Trust, Domestech
Group, Security Parks Bremet.
Final: Allstate London Properties,
Bateley of Yorkshire, DF
Bevan, BR Building and Engineering
Appliances, Dowty Group,
Howden Group, Rothmans Interna-
tional, Security Centres Holdings,
Western Board Mills.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Bid-
Isolates Holdings, Cardiff Property,
M and G Dual Trust, Micro Focus
Group.

Finals: HP Bulmer Holdings,
Cable and Wireless, Danas Invest-
ment Trust, Lennons Group,
Magmet and Southern, Moorgate
Investment Trust, Retners Jewel-
lers, Wheeler Restaurants.

THURSDAY - Interims: Associated
Newspaper Holdings, George Dew,
Esso-Tyre Group, Group, Edin-
burgh American Assets Trust,
Glenning Overseas Investment
Trust, (second) Imperial Group,
Kellie Trust, Ladies Prie-
Tribune Investment Trust, Trust of
Property Shares, Vosper.

Finals: Bristol Evening Post,
Bromsgrove Casting and Machinery,
Crown House, Gulf Oil,
Delmar Group, Distillers Company,
Greycoat City Offices, Haslemere
Estates, Miford and White, Philip
Harris Holdings, Jones Stroud
Holdings, Thorn EMI, Tops Es-
tates, Warehouse Group.

FRIDAY - Interims: Dely Mill and
General Trust, Yorran Investment
Trust.

Finals: Caledonian Offshore, For-
shaw Burtonwood Brewery, Han-
sons Malaysian Plantations Ber-
had, Highgate Optical and Indus-
trial Kinta Kelas Hubber Estates.

RANK APPOINTMENTS:
Mr Russell Evans, chairman of
Rank Organisation will today
name the new vice-chairman
who, it is hoped, will turn round
the fortunes of the ailing leisure
group. The Rank board meets
this morning to rubberstamp
the appointment of the new
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will accompany the profit
figures for the latest half year,
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Proposed Advance Corporation Tax changes would penalize US multinationals

Retaliatory amendment spearheads
campaign against unitary tax

By Michael Prest

A new campaign against the which will be tabled by Mr recently upheld right of America to levy unitary taxation will be launched this week. A retaliatory amendment to the Finance Bill could result in American companies losing their British Advanced Corporation Tax (ACT) rebate and a staff note is on its way from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Washington.

Opponents of unitary taxation will table an amendment to the Finance Bill tomorrow which will propose that foreign companies operating in Britain but based in places levying unitary taxes should lose their rebate on ACT. The rebate is generally 5 or 6 per cent of profits earned in Britain.

It argues that if a certain percentage of assets or staff is in

one place then that proportion of group profit is attributable to them, regardless of where the company says it made its profit.

The effect of such a system is to undermine international treaties designed to eliminate or minimize the chance of companies and individuals paying tax on the same income in different places. Objection to double taxation is one of the philosophical foundations of tax theory and legislation.

But the protests of the British Government and companies contained in Mr Lawson's letter are based on more than philosophy. The British concession on ACT emerged during the lengthy and complex negotiations over the double taxation treaty in return for the US

Government outlawing unitary taxation.

But the relevant article 9 (4) of the treaty was knocked out in the Senate and there is a strong feeling in Whitehall that the US Government has failed since to make good its commitment.

The amendment is designed to bring pressure on the American Government to act before major British corporations find themselves faced with large backdated tax bills.

Among the companies who have campaigned against unitary taxation are BAT Industries, National Westminster Bank, Foreco Minsep, Thorn-EMI and Chaterhouse Japch.

These companies and other members of the British lobbying group, as well as many Ameri-

cans multinationals, had hoped that the Supreme Court would find against unitary taxation.

But the decision in California vs Container Corporation (a subsidiary of Mobil) case on June 27 dashed such hopes.

The principal aim of the British group now is to revive the coalition of forces in Washington which tried to stop unitary taxation in 1980.

Tax experts are in no doubt that the amendment, if passed, could significantly affect the profitability of subsidiaries and associates of American companies in Britain.

But there are no illusions in Washington or London about the strength of the states' rights lobby.

City Editor's Comment

Balancing act with
weighty problems

No sane person would covet the Chancellor of the Exchequer's job at the moment. Just as Mr Nigel Lawson and his colleagues enter the critical few weeks during which they could decide to eat aggregate government spending in 1984-85 below the White Paper target of £127,000m, the Government's natural supporters in the City are growing daily more apprehensive about how government debt will be funded.

But a circular connexion between expansion, money supply and borrowing is completed by the probability that government projections for economic growth were optimistic. Tax revenue will therefore be lower and unemployment payments higher than anticipated.

In one respect, the City has no excuse for being baffled. The clear signal from last week's bout of axe-wielding was that the Government will try hard to stay within published public sector borrowing requirement targets. That part of the medium-term financial strategy, at least, seems reasonably safe.

Burden

But it is the sanctity of the other parts which is causing concern. Leaving aside the question of whether the Government needs to make another £2bn of spending cuts, there is a cruel irony in the danger that good house-keeping in Whitehall could result in an acceleration of monetary growth, another crucial part of the strategy.

The argument is that within the economy as a whole the sum of financial surpluses and deficits should be zero. The implication is that if the Government cuts its deficit, other groups' surpluses will fall or their deficits will rise.

If the burden falls most heavily on the corporate sector - as one must assume it would - bank borrowing will increase. And that imparts further

incentives which make the City so nervous about accepting government debt. If these money-supply and budget problems persist, they argue badly for inflation.

But issuing paper to give the yields which would quell such fears will push up rates generally when sterling is quite strong enough for most exporters.

What the non-bank private sector wants is attractive short term paper, possibly indexed. The institutions have the funds. Does Mr Lawson have the ingenuity?

Ministers in crisis talks

By Our Financial Staff

Representatives of the leading trading nations will meet informally at Leeds Castle, in Kent, on Thursday for a two-day discussion of world trade problems.

The Trade Policy Research Centre, a London-based international research organization, has called the conference against the background of an increasingly bitter dispute between the United States and its trading partners in Europe and elsewhere.

The American decision last week to impose quotas and tariffs on a range of specialist steel

imports has provoked a bitter political reaction and led to talk of reprisals against the US.

Although the steel problem is likely to loom large in the informal discussion, Mr Hugh Cobbett, director of the Trade Policy Research Centre, said yesterday that the purpose of the conference was to provide a forum for background discussion on the associated problems of protectionism, disinflation and the debt problem, rather than to bring forward any new initiatives aimed at solving the disputes.

Fed set to challenge Reagan

From Bailey Morris
Washington

Volcker: may push up interest rates

The powerful open market committee, the US Federal Reserve Board, meets today to decide whether to endorse a controversial shift in monetary policy which would provoke a sharp rise in interest rates and slow the recovery.

Over the past two weeks, there have been numerous reports that Fed members believe they must take steps to slow continued growth in the US money supply to prevent another outbreak of inflation.

Board members are alarmed by inaction on the US budget and estimates of a Federal deficit of about \$200bn (£30bn).

But the Reagan administration, in anticipation of a significant change in Fed policy, has stated emphatically that it would not welcome a new rise in rates which could impede the six-month-old recovery.

Some influential White House officials fear that a rise in rates would not only affect the US recovery but also exacerbate the international debt crisis.

Mr Larry Speakes, the principal

White House spokesman, said: "We do not want to see the discount rate raised. We believe the recovery is going to be strong. Our view is that we would not like to see interest rates increased."

Although the decision taken by the Fed at its two-day meeting this week will not be made public for at least six weeks, financial markets will get an early indication of a change in policy by monitoring moves in the federal funds rate.

In addition, some clue to the Fed's thinking may be given by Mr Paul Volcker, the board's chairman, in a series of public appearances this week and next. Mr Volcker is scheduled to testify on Wednesday before the Senate Banking Committee, which is considering his confirmation.

On July 20, Mr Volcker must present a mid-year report to Congress on the Fed's goals and outlook for the economy over the next six months.

The secrecy which surrounds the Fed's policymaking has provoked moves in Congress to restrict its powers.

American notebook, page 16

IMF's hardline debt plan is leaked

By Patrick Knight, See Paula, and Michael Prest

Payment of the critical second \$41.1m (£26.6m) tranche of the International Monetary Fund loan to Brazil is unlikely unless the Fund is convinced that targets not attained in the first half of this year will be met in the second, according to an internal IMF study leaked in Brazil.

Evidence of the tough line being taken by the IMF will colour discussions at today's monthly meeting of the Bank for International Settlements in Basle. The gathering will include M de Larosiere, managing director of the IMF,

as well as central bankers and senior officials from the Bank of Brazil, the Brazilian planning minister, who unexpectedly left Brazil on Friday.

The BIS meeting could be crucial because Brazil, whose debts total £90,000m, is being sustained by a £400m bridging loan from the "central bankers", the Bank of England.

M de Larosiere will tell the assembled bankers, among whom will be Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, whether

agreement on conditions for releasing the second IMF tranche has been reached. If he believes it has, the BIS may extend the deadline for repayment of its loan. But the pressures are mounting from all sides. While the Bank of England has fully supported attempts to support Brazil, it is believed that the prime minister and Sir Alan Walters, his chief economic adviser, favour allowing Brazil to sink or swim on its own.

At the same time, the political atmosphere in Brazil is growing more tense.

forecast, believed to have been one of the reasons it took 21 days to produce the document, contained no new figures. Mr Maxwell has already announced that this year's profit would exceed last year's record £12.4m and that with the increased profits would come restoration of dividends.

Mr Victor Watson, Waddington chairman, has already refuted both takeovers and said that in defence, it would produce a profit and dividend forecast.

However, Mr Maxwell warned Waddington shareholders: "You need not remind that forecast has not, in the past, proved its (Waddington's) strongest suit and that many observers have noted the board's repeated failures to meet its forecasts over recent years."

Neither Mr Watson nor Kleinwort Benson, his merchant bank, was available for comment yesterday.

However, BPCC's profits

are as yet unconfirmed.

BPCC's management has been unable to agree on a final figure for the year.

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Unlisted Securities Market review

Biomechanic's spectacular share debut pays dividends for the long wait

The 10 best performing USM shares

	Price 1.1.83	Price 30.6.83	% change
1. Saxon Oil	54.88	196.00	+257.14
2. Hudson Pet Int	38.00	122.00	+221.05
3. Bespak	137.00	280.00	+104.38
4. Yorkgreen Invest	13.50	27.00	+100.00
5. Micro BS Systems	200.00	395.00	+97.50
6. Twinlock	20.00	39.00	+95.00
7. Dunton Group	6.25	11.50	+84.00
8. Leisure Inds Group	188.00	338.00	+81.72
9. Sovereign Oil	142.00	252.00	+77.48
10. Utd Electronic	34.00	59.00	+73.53

The 10 worst performing USM shares

	Price at 1.1.83	Price at 30.6.83	% change
1. Breville Europe	111.00	39.00	-64.86
2. Aegis Jewellery	30.00	12.00	-60.00
3. Willaire Sys R/D	7.00	4.00	-42.86
4. Humberside Elect	29.00	17.00	-41.38
5. Berkeley Expln	100.00	80.00	-40.00
6. Willaire Systems	10.00	6.00	-40.00
7. London Pts Hld	38.00	24.00	-36.84
8. Black (Michael)	128.00	83.00	-35.16
9. Equipo	180.00	105.00	-34.38
10. Heelmat Hldgs	78.00	58.00	-25.64

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £ Company	Price 1.1.83	Chg's on div yield	Gross Div per week per £ P/E	Capitalization £ Company	Price 1.1.83	Chg's on div yield	Gross Div per week per £ P/E	Capitalization £ Company	Price 1.1.83	Chg's on div yield	Gross Div per week per £ P/E
14.1m A & G Services	27.00	2.8	3.10	2,700,000 Goff Electronics	17.00	4	2.2	1,150,000 Pict. Petrol	17.00	4	2.2
364,000 Aegis Jewellery	11	-1	1.10	2,600,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,600,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
1,471,000 Adams Lesters	11	-1	1.10	2,500,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,500,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
10.4m Aldicam Int	12.00	1.2	1.20	2,450,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,450,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
18.4m Alström Ind	12.00	1.2	1.20	2,400,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,400,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
10.2m Amico Ind	12.00	1.2	1.20	2,350,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,350,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	2,300,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,300,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	2,250,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,250,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	2,200,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,200,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	2,150,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,150,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	2,100,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,100,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	2,050,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	2,050,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
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25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	1,950,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	1,950,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	1,900,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	1,900,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	1,850,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	1,850,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	1,800,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	1,800,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	1,750,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	1,750,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	1,700,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	1,700,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	1,650,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	1,650,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	1,600,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	1,600,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
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25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	850,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	850,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	800,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	800,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
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25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	600,000 Gossard Tech	12.00	4	2.2	600,000 Princ. Finance	12.00	4	2.2
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25.2m Balfour Lessing	22	2.4	2.12	500,000 Gossard Tech	12.00						

CYCLING: TOUR DE FRANCE

Kelly in overall lead as race goes into the great unknown

From John Wilcockson, Pau

On a day when the thermometer touched 100 degrees in the scorching shade offered by the pine trees in the Landes Forest, Sean Kelly sent our temperatures rising even more by taking the leader's yellow jersey in the Tour de France. He is only the second Irish rider in the Tour's 80-year history to take the lead, winning it with a dramatic sprint in the Place de Verdun, where 12 months ago he gained his only stage win of the 1982 Tour.

Yesterday, the ninth stage of this year's race had been won by Philippe Chevallier, of France, more than two minutes earlier when 116 riders streamed into Pau for a lap and a half of the town's main square.

"I knew the yellow jersey was there for the taking," said a delighted Kelly two minutes later.

Before the sprint he had moved to within nine seconds of the overnight leader, Kim Anderson, of Denmark, after picking up three time bonuses during the long day from Bordeaux.

Chevallier had pocketed the winner's bonus, which left 20 and 10 seconds for the next two finishers. Coming into town, a Dutchman, Gerard Veldschoten, had nipped away, arriving 12 sec before the rest, which meant that Kelly had to win the bunch sprint to achieve his object.

With a lap remaining, he was comfortably holding third place in the fast-moving line, and he launched his sprint from this position down the finishing straight, with Etienne de Wilde of Belgium challenging him all the way.

It was the end of his first Tour de France as he will not set out with the rest this morning, as Stephen Roche, from Dublin has taken over the white jersey as best Tour newcomer, and Kelly and Mathys being sped out the back on the climbs.

Behind, a series of counter-attacks split the bunch, with well-placed riders like Vanderaerden, van der Poel and Mathys being sped out the back on the climbs.

The last of these breaks, which included Veldschoten, was countered less than a kilometre from the final "rush," and Kelly had to make considerable efforts to pip the Dutchman on the line. "What a super day!" said Roche after sharing the podium with Kelly to receive his white jersey. "I'm really pleased for Sean. But this beat is just killing me."

Now that the lead has been taken by Kelly – exactly 20 years after Seamus Elliott achieved the same honour – how long can he retain it? "I might lose it tomorrow," predicted the 27-year-old from Carrick-on-Suir. "I might lose a lot of time in the mountains, but I had to make sure that I wore

the yellow jersey for at least one day. You might not even get the chance again in your life."

What faces Kelly today is the great unknown: the giant mountain stage of 200 kilometres, crossing the highest roads in this Tour, the Tourmalet, as well as the Aubisque, Aspin and Peyresourde passes on the mile high Route des Pyrenees.

NINTH STAGE: 1. P Chavanel (Fran), 8hr 42 sec; 2. G Veldschoten (Neth); 3. S Kelly (Irl); 4. E De Wilde (Bel); 5. J Van Der Velde (Neth); 6. S Van Erp (Neth); 7. F Pirard (Bel); 8. G Mathys (Bel); 9. G Veldschoten (Neth); 10. P Broccolotti (Ita); 11. E Mackellar (Za); 12. P Delgado (Spa); 13. 2m 27sec (2m 27sec); 14. 2m 28sec (2m 28sec); 15. 2m 29sec (2m 29sec); 16. 2m 30sec (2m 30sec); 17. 2m 31sec (2m 31sec); 18. 2m 32sec (2m 32sec); 19. 2m 33sec (2m 33sec); 20. 2m 34sec (2m 34sec); 21. 2m 35sec (2m 35sec); 22. 2m 36sec (2m 36sec); 23. 2m 37sec (2m 37sec); 24. 2m 38sec (2m 38sec); 25. 2m 39sec (2m 39sec); 26. 2m 40sec (2m 40sec); 27. 2m 41sec (2m 41sec); 28. 2m 42sec (2m 42sec); 29. 2m 43sec (2m 43sec); 30. 2m 44sec (2m 44sec); 31. 2m 45sec (2m 45sec); 32. 2m 46sec (2m 46sec); 33. 2m 47sec (2m 47sec); 34. 2m 48sec (2m 48sec); 35. 2m 49sec (2m 49sec); 36. 2m 50sec (2m 50sec); 37. 2m 51sec (2m 51sec); 38. 2m 52sec (2m 52sec); 39. 2m 53sec (2m 53sec); 40. 2m 54sec (2m 54sec); 41. 2m 55sec (2m 55sec); 42. 2m 56sec (2m 56sec); 43. 2m 57sec (2m 57sec); 44. 2m 58sec (2m 58sec); 45. 2m 59sec (2m 59sec); 46. 2m 40sec (2m 40sec); 47. 2m 41sec (2m 41sec); 48. 2m 42sec (2m 42sec); 49. 2m 43sec (2m 43sec); 50. 2m 44sec (2m 44sec); 51. 2m 45sec (2m 45sec); 52. 2m 46sec (2m 46sec); 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Lions suffering a bout of foot and mouth

From Don Cameron, Pukekohe

The British Lions 25-16 win over a lively Counties side on Saturday, which owed much to some stamping goal-kicking by Ollie Campbell, was overshadowed by yet more astonishing happenings as senior members of the Lions management set off on a further bust-up about New Zealand refereeing.

In a tirade of bitterness equalled only by Danie Craven in 1956 and Mandel Rogers of Wales in 1969, Willie John McBride, the Lions manager, blasted away at New Zealand referees in a post-match press conference. New Zealand referees, including Keith Lawrence, who controlled the Counties match, were different, said McBride, in their rulings about putting the ball into the scrums, collapsed scrums at half-time, passing in a tackle, and so forth.

The Lions, maintained McBride, now realised that because of the refereeing "they have virtually got to be twice as good to win a game in New Zealand as they would have to at home."

Carson Fitzgerald, the Lions captain, said: "We have to play the opposing team and the referee. We have been trying to conform to their interpretations, which does not help us, and we shouldn't have to."

McBride said he had passed on his "list of sins" to the Zealand Rugby Union, and would amplify these at the end of the tour.

And this after a game, when Campbell, aided by a strong wind, kicked five penalty goals (including a monster of 60 metres) out of six attempts in the first half, and two dropped goals besides. The Lions managed only one second-half try, which was expertly organized by John Carson, on the blindside, while Counties scored two tries, one in each half, and added a conversion and two penalty goals.

This is not the first time McBride has produced his litany of disgust at New Zealand refereeing, but the first time he and Fitzgerald have spoken with such vehemence. He even expanded his criticism by bringing in the New Zealand touch judges, who have acted with the outside referees. Francis Palmaire of France and Dick Byers of Australia. McBride said it was time for outside referees to bring their own touch judges for overseas internationals, which happens in the five nations championship.

McBride is not standing on especially firm ground. Lawrence referred the Lions' first tour game against Waikato, when Fitzgerald awarded him "top mark," and under the tour's agreements, had the right to decline Lawrence's appointment for a second game.

Furthermore, the New Zealand Rugby Union had earlier agreed to involving the Lions management and leading New Zealand refereeing officials in a discussion on interpretations of the laws. This is common practice, and taken up by the Australians and the French in recent years. McBride has not sought such a discussion before or during the tour. His statement that he has received complaints to the New Zealand Rugby Union from the touring side seems to have been a reference also to the New Zealand referee, chairman of the New Zealand union, Cef Shattock, said yesterday that he had had no official complaint about referees from McBride. "All I know about it is what I have read in the papers."

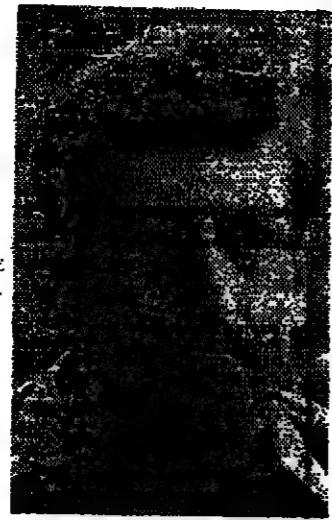
Campbell put at risk

From Don Cameron

A groin injury suffered by John Rutherford, the stand-off half, has put the British Lions in double jeopardy as they approach their last provincial match against Waikato on Tuesday, and then the fourth international on Saturday. Rutherford suffered a groin injury against New Zealand Counties on Saturday, and 24 days later was so stiff and sore that there was a certainty the injury will head by Saturday.

Rutherford's injury means that the Lions must play Ollie Campbell at stand-off against Waikato. Campbell can be a cumbrous team if their forwards get their tails in the air, and they have the habit of removing anything in their path when they are on the charge. This means there is some risk in playing Campbell, who plays better and more consistently in which so many of the Lions' goal-kicking and tactical planning will rest on Campbell's sturdy shoulders.

The Lions will introduce Eddie Butler, the Wales back row, against Waikato, but strangely have also included Steve Bannister, a lock, who will be playing his sixth match



McBride: litany of disgust

and all this coming after the referee had given Campbell six penalty goal chances in the first half, that led to 15 points, which along with a dropped goal, put the Lions ahead 18-6 at half-time, well on the way to victory.

Carleton stretched the Lions' lead to 21-6 with his second dropped goal immediately after half-time. Counties drew up to 12-21 with two penalty goals, but Carleton's try made the Lions' score 25-12. Counties finished the game with a second try to Andy Dalton, the Counties and All Black captain, who is playing inspired rugby these days.

McBride did not break new ground with his outburst about refereeing, nor did the Lions bring much new to their victory. They waded through the first half on Campbell's boot, and found at the same time, that their notions of attacking back play were as fragile as ever.

Those who have old-fashioned ideas about rating their attacks from any part of the field, sometimes threw the Lions defence into a tizzy, but the stout-hearted play of the Lions forwards kept the game under control. In these tight-fisted conditions, Smith again played a strong hand, so much so that the Lions forwards must be looking upon him most favourably for the fourth international on Saturday. The Lions backs may not be quite so favourable, for Smith is short and laboured of pace, and scarcely the man to make his back line stronger.

But the over-riding impact of the day came not from the many efforts of the Lions forwards, nor Campbell's remorseless boot, but from the hard words from McBride and Fitzgerald who, with analogies to Shakespeare, appear to protest too much.

Three members of the British Lions' side were educated by spectators, on the pitch, after Saturday's match, at Pukekohe, Gerry McLoughlin, Colin Dears and the new arrival Eddie Butler, who had not played in the match, were drawn round the ground for a strict 15-second penalty, while when the Lions' forwards were given a break. Donati was given a 10-second break over. The same thing happened when the players lagged in front of the main stand, and the players took rentals and abandoned the training session immediately.

Carleton will also have a lively scrum, anchored by two former All Blacks, John Fleming and Paul Keleka, and with two very sharp loose forwards, Miah Melton and Wayne Buller.

Bob Norster has lost his fight to play again on the Lions tour. He had an infection in his back during the second international on June 18 and has not played since. He has eased his way back into training, and has even scrummaged, but McBride said yesterday: "We decided that there was little point in risking him, especially as we have four other fit locks and he is still feeling twinges."

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Prior casts shadow over vote on hanging

Continued from page 1

concerned they would be more inclined to remain silent."

He went on: "The valuable information and evidence which has recently begun to flow from converted terrorists, sometimes described as super-grasses, would be jeopardized if people knew their former colleagues might hang."

Mr Prior said that far from deterring terrorism, executions would well lead to more acts of vengeance, killings and atrocities against members of the security forces and others on a substantial scale.

He said that after opposing capital punishment for many years he had voted for the return of the death penalty for terrorists in 1975, but recognized that within a short time this was a "mistaken and emotional response". Long before he was closely associated with the affairs of Northern Ireland he had reverted to his former position.

The return of hanging would give the IRA more chances to use the skill they had demonstrated at turning terrorists into martyrs and drawing strength and support from executions.

He said the statistics showed why Northern Ireland considerations were crucial. If capital punishment had existed for terrorist murder during the past six years there would have been 19 cases in Northern Ireland for every one in England and Wales.

Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, said yesterday it would be a disastrous mistake to bring back the death penalty in Britain. It would lead to violence and death in Northern Ireland (our Dublin Correspondent writes).

Joe Cahill, former IRA leader, once reprieved only three days before his execution, said that the reintroduction of hanging would be no deterrent to "freedom fighters".

If capital punishment is reintroduced, prison governors strongly against will resign from the service. Mr Brittan was told in a letter from the governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants (our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

If hanging does come back, the governors will want to play no part in it.

As forecast in *The Times* last Monday, "the vast majority of our members are voicing the gravest reservations."

Moral majority, page 10
Letters, page 11
Runcie challenge, page 12

Hanging: The fundamental arguments

By Richard Evans

The House of Commons will decide on Wednesday – after an increasingly vociferous public debate – whether to restore capital punishment 14 years after its abolition.

According to all the recent surveys the outcome will be very close and could rest with a small group of MPs who have yet to make up their minds, or who have not disclosed their intentions.

According to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, public opinion will play a crucial role in the Commons debate. The wide spread of views on hanging that will be enunciated in Parliament have been well rehearsed in recent weeks, with the Church judiciary, police, prison officers and penal reform groups among those who have lobbied MPs.

In the run-up to the crucial debate these are some of the arguments which have been expressed – and on which MPs will have to decide.



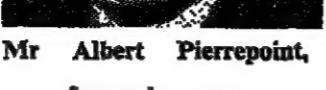
Mrs Margaret Thatcher
(during the election campaign)

I believe a majority of people in this country would vote for the restoration of the death penalty. I, too, would do that, and have always done so when it comes up in Parliament. Even if I believe there are some people, with guns and weapons, who would be deterred from shooting their way out of trouble but who would not do so if there was a death penalty.



Mr Roy Hattersley
Shadow Home Secretary

I am opposed to the return of capital punishment – opposed in principle and opposed without reservation. The state does not possess the moral right to take the life of a man or woman. Even if the death penalty were a deterrent, I would be opposed to its reintroduction, but there is no conclusive evidence to support the view that a return to judicial execution would reduce either the murder rate or the number of violent crimes.



Sir Robert Mark

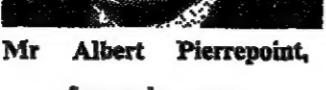
Former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police

restoration of the death penalty would make it harder to convict criminals. If capital punishment meant that unanimous jury verdicts were to be the only acceptable verdicts again the consequences for maintaining law and order would be disastrous. The way to reduce deliberate crime is not the severity of sentence but the probability of being caught and convicted.



Mr Louis Blom-Cooper QC
Chairman, Howard League for
Penal Reform

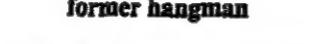
No causal link has been proved between the abolition in 1969 and the murder rate. No experience has shown that hanging had a deterrent effect. I don't wish to see the UK as the only country in Western Europe retaining the death penalty. This extreme penal sanction should not be considered ever as a peace time measure.



Mr Peter Tanner

Police Federation secretary

The overwhelming view of the police service is that capital punishment should be restored for murder. We accept there are degrees of murder and we are not saying all persons convicted of homicide should suffer the death penalty. In an increasingly violent society the state must be empowered to decide that, in some cases, the only adequate punishment is the death penalty.



Mr Sidney Powell
Secretary, Society of Civil
and Public Servants

Hanging would not deter terrorists who would feel they were dying for a cause and might even welcome martyrdom. While a prospect of hanging might convince some people not to carry arms, those who did so would not be put off using them, in my opinion. In my 36 years' service in the prisons I have been present at several executions. But that doesn't mean I found it a useful deterrent.



Dr John Habgood

new Archbishop of York

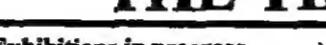
We have gone too far for capital punishment to be of any help now. The death penalty never once acted as a deterrent in all the jobs I carried out. If an IRA terrorist were found guilty and executed, how many innocent people would then be killed for revenge? More terrorists could be caught and executed and it would go on. I don't think an eye for an eye works anymore.

Many lawyers, too, oppose the restoration of the death

penalty. Mr Richard Scott, QC, chairman of the Bar, said: "I find myself unable to believe any such legislation would be put into effect; it is a relic of the past."

Mr Michael Hill, QC, chairman of the Criminal Bar Association, said last week:

"Theoretically, as long as I practise as a barrister, I will have to accept the instructions for prosecution or defence in a capital murder case, if Parliament does not change the law.



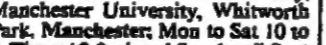
The Roman Catholic Bishops

penalty is misguided enough to pass the kind of resolution that we hear is going to be proposed.

"But I am not sure myself whether, when the crunch came, I would be able to maintain that theoretical view."

Mr Charles Oxley, chairman of the Campaign for Law and Order, said:

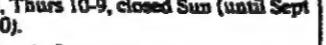
"My support is based entirely on a Christian belief and not on the deterrent theory, even though I think there's some truth in that."



The History of Lancashire's Old Town Hall and Market Square, Lancaster

of England and Wales said on Friday: "We believe that the reintroduction of capital punishment would be damaging and dehumanizing to the whole of our society. We are not convinced that legalized killing has been shown to be an effective means of controlling violence. But punishment for terrible crimes should be seen to be severe."

Many lawyers, too, oppose the restoration of the death

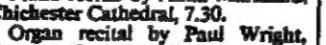


The leading Christian churches in Britain have come out against capital punishment.

The British Council of

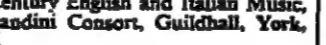
Churches, in a letter to MPs expressing its total opposition," says Christians revere and respect all human life as God's gift. The judicial taking of life as a penalty for murder does not enhance the sacredness of human life but further devalues it.

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The Roman Catholic Bishops

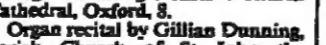
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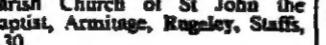
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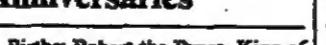
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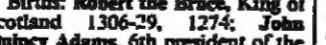
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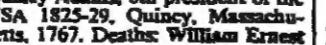
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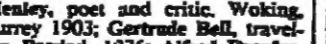
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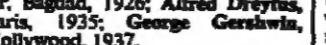
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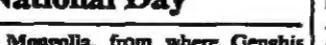
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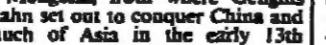
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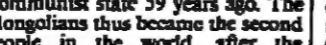
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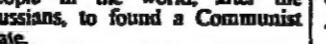
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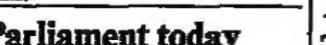
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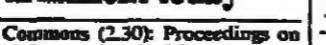
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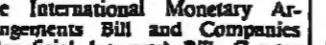
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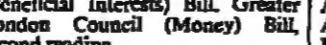
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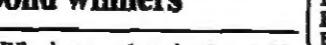
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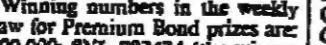
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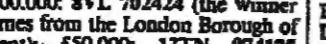
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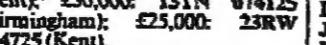
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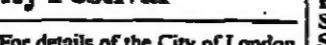
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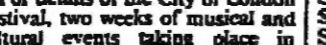
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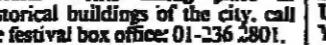
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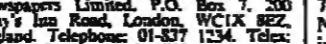
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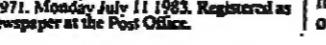
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